

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1911—VOL. III, NO. 68.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## SUBMITS A \$400,000 PLAN FOR IMPROVING MEDFORD'S SCHOOLS

Special Commission Outlines Additions to Buildings Made Necessary by the Increasing Number of Pupils.

### BOND ISSUE ASKED

Mayor Taylor Takes Steps to Raise the First \$100,000 That Work May Be Begun This Spring.

Medford's special commission appointed to report a plan for the development of the schools for 15 years forwarded its report today to Mayor Taylor, calling for an expenditure of \$400,000, of which the mayor has already taken the necessary steps to obtain \$100,000 for additions to the high school, the enlargement of the Curtis school and the building of a four-room schoolhouse in the Wellington district.

Besides these three items, the report recommends the building of a four room primary school in the Lincoln grammar school district; the enlargement of the Gleason building in West Medford which will take care of the increase in school population in that section of Medford adjoining Winchester; the erection of an eight room building to replace the Everett school and to relieve the crowded Washington school in the center of the city, and the building of an addition to the Lincoln school to provide for the increase in grammar school attendance.

Regarding the enlargement of the high school, the report says that the present building will accommodate 600 pupils; that there are 611 pupils and that next year the membership will be at least 650 pupils, while in 1912 it will reach 700.

The quarters set apart for training pupils in mercantile subjects are already inadequate. The laboratory quarters are too small; the building offers no opportunity for carrying on manual training, which Medford has already voted to have established; the capacity of the school hall is only 500, or too small to accommodate a general assemblage of the pupils.

The general abolition of the ninth grade will also increase the attendance at the high school.

Mayor Taylor has recommended the immediate issue of a bond order of \$100,000 and will urge that work be begun this spring on the enlargement of the high school, the erection of the Wellington school and the enlargement of the Curtis building.

## TROOP OF CAVALRY FOR CALEXICO, CAL., TO REASSURE TOWN

WASHINGTON—To reassure the residents of Calexico, Cal., Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood today ordered Brigadier-General Bliss to keep a troop of cavalry at that town, pending a renewal of fighting in the Mexicalia, situated across the border from Calexico.

EL PASO, Tex.—General Orozco has engaged the advance guard of General Navarro's federal reinforcements about 30 miles south of Juarez, according to bridge workmen of the Mexican National railway, who returned from Samalayuca today.

The workmen were sent out to repair damage to the railway done by revolutionists. They said they heard heavy firing south of Samalayuca and were told by the outposts that Orozco had encountered Navarro's forces and that a general engagement was now in progress.

Mayor Martinez of Juarez said at noon that the revolutionists could not hope to check Navarro's advance.

The Mexican revolutionary junta is disturbed over the arrest near Yalets Sunday of Gen. Manuel Casillas by United States troops patrolling the border.

CALEXICO, Cal.—The Mexican guardhouse, situated just across the international boundary at Mexicalia, Mex., has been burned by insurrectos in fulfillment of a warning given the federal troops that if any attempt were made to resume the collection of customs the building would be destroyed.

## SUCCESSION TAX ON TRUST ESTATE

A \$200,000 estate under a deed of trust and marriage settlement made in 1844 by Nancy Willing Spring in contemplation of her marriage to William Craig Whistler of Philadelphia is liable to a succession tax, according to a decision by the full bench of the supreme court today. The court affirms a decree of the probate court.

Under the trust deed Miss Spring could retain certain property in trust, the income to be paid to her for life.

*One of the Advocates of Woman Suffrage Who Spoke at State House*



MRS. LUCIA AMES MEAD.

## PAN-AMERICAN TRADE CONFERENCE PLANS TO ASSIST COMMERCE

WASHINGTON—In the new building of the bureau of American republics the first Pan American trade conference begins today and will continue throughout the week.

These meetings will be merely informal conferences between representatives of the Central and South American republics and of each state in the union. No long addresses will be made and no resolutions will be discussed. It will be a business men's meeting with the object always in view to facilitate the commerce between the republics and the United States.

The list of Massachusetts delegates to the conference, as announced by Director Barrett, includes George E. Parmenter, Elmer H. Allen, Shirley; H. W. Baker, Springfield; B. N. Franklin, Mittenague; George A. Savoy, Holyoke; H. F. MacKendrick, Canton; S. R. Farwells, Arthur C. Lewis, G. A. Sagendorph, W. A. Rondall, John Wilson, Henry H. Olcott, W. P. F. Hyer and L. A. Coolidge, all of Boston.

The following New Englanders are attending the conference: William E. Hooper, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston; Herbert N. Davidson, secretary of the Board of Trade, of Worcester; John W. Harrington, Worcester; Charles C. Furlong, Boston; Paul J. Richard, Haverhill; Henry G. Thresher and H. A. Carpenter, Providence, R. I.; D. H. Bixby, Proctor, Vermont.

At Wednesday night's session of the congress Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale University will deliver an illustrated lecture on South America and on Thursday A. B. Butman of Boston will discuss features of Panama commerce with special reference to the boot and shoe trade.

## TWO NEW JAPANESE ROOMS ARE OPENED AT THE ART MUSEUM

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(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

## MASSACHUSETTS EDITORS MEET

A regular meeting of the Massachusetts Press Association was held today in The Christian Science Monitor building. The business was omitted.

The members of the association, which is made up of newspaper editors from all parts of the state, made an inspection of The Monitor plant this afternoon.

## SUFFRAGE EXTENSION FOR WOMEN WHO PAY TAXES IS ADVOCATED

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston One of Those Who Urge Report Before Committee on Election Laws.

### W. SCOTT A SPEAKER

Secretary of New England Educational League Says Passage Would Give Vote to 10,000 in This City.

Further extension of the suffrage to women in municipal elections is asked for in two bills on which the legislative committee on election laws gave a hearing at the State House today.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, formerly president of the Woman's Suffrage Association, spoke in favor of the bill to extend the suffrage to tax paying women. She said that she favored full suffrage for women, but that she believed that this would be granted gradually. She pointed out that women are now allowed to vote on minor questions affecting their home municipalities, and she thought that the next step should be to give the suffrage to those who are property owners.

In Somerville at the present time, she said, \$15 out of the \$18 tax-rate paid on every \$1000 worth of property is used for local purposes; and yet the women who have to pay this tax have no voice in the expenditure of the money.

Representative Langtry of Springfield said that he was friendly to the woman's suffrage movement, but that he questioned whether there was a real desire for the privilege of voting, even among tax-paying women. Mrs. Ames said in reply that as far as she knew no canvass had ever been made of women property holders to ascertain their desires on this question, but she thought that the majority of women taxpayers would be in favor of extending the suffrage to them.

W. Scott of Somerville, secretary of the New England Educational League, told the committee that there were many precedents for giving to tax paying women the limited suffrage asked for in the bill. In portions of New York state, he said, women who own property have been given the right to vote on questions of appropriating money for town purposes. The policy of limiting the suffrage to property holders is by no means new, even in the United States, he said. In some section of the south

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

## COMMERCE CHAMBER DIRECTORS APPROVE NEW HAVEN TUNNEL

Construction of a tunnel under the harbor for the purpose of connecting the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad with the South station is recommended favorably to the Boston Chamber of Commerce by the board of directors today.

The board qualifies its approval, however, with a number of conditions, one of which is that the New Haven road shall use electricity as motive power in the tunnel on the Providence division between Readville and Boston and on two new standard gauge railroad lines running substantially parallel with the present Revere Beach tracks from Boston to Lynn. The electrification outside of the tunnel is to be ready when the modeling. A broken pedestal, with rich carved detail, shows the use of gold and color on the marble and is considered one of the most exquisite bits in the collection.

A figure of Tizo carved in wood with gold kota kani work is noble in line and has taken on a beautiful color with age. Two cases have interesting examples of terra cotta, recently dug up during the construction of new railway lines. Figures of the camel, horse, dog, and hen are natural, and the figures of women show carefully fashioned costumes which are quite up to date. Some are colored and some have a colored glaze.

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(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

## WHERE PAN-AMERICAN TRADE CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD

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## BOSTON IS REPORTED CENTER OF \$100,000,000 AUTO COMBINE

### MR. BRANDEIS READY FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE RATE INVESTIGATION

Legislative investigation of the rate situation on the Boston & Maine Railroad in New Hampshire, which opens Thursday with the first of what is generally expected to be a long series of hearings and discussions, will be debated by Louis D. Brandeis attorney for the railroad and Edgar J. Rich attorney for the people.

Mr. Brandeis seeks to prevent the railroad from obtaining authority to raise its rates in the future and to keep them in the control of the people under acts of 1883 and 1889 which prohibit the railroad from increasing its rates.

Mr. Rich leaves Boston for Concord, N. H., where the hearings will be held, Tuesday morning. Mr. Brandeis leaves Boston Thursday morning for Concord.

Mr. Brandeis is of the opinion that the political power of the Boston & Maine railroad in New Hampshire is nearly broken. He says:

"The situation in New Hampshire is favorable for the accomplishment of some very definite results. The investigating committee has been allowed the widest possible scope and it has the disposition to go to the bottom of the matter of increases in freight rates, both past, present and future, with the view of getting the people of the state their rights, as well as doing justice to the railroad.

"The action of the supreme court of New Hampshire in deciding against the increase in rates by the Boston & Maine since the acts of 1889 prohibiting increases in rates, is an important point for the people, and makes the legislative investigation of even greater significance.

By the decision that increases on most of those lines were illegal the people gain much.

"The main point now, however, is to look to the future. A repeal of the prohibition on increases would not only validate all existing rates in New Hampshire, but would enable the railroad to raise rates above those now in force."

"At the hearing last week at which the general freight agent of the railroad testified, it was brought out that on some lines of the railroad rates at present were in large part higher than in 1883 or 1889 and that the desire for having the prohibition against increases repealed was rather with a view to raising rates in the future."

Mr. Brandeis would not state what his line of action would be when the hearings come up this week, but Attorney Rich said that he is of the opinion that the Boston & Maine will be forced to raise important rates affecting New Hampshire's industry and commerce which are now much lower than required by law to the maximum allowed by the existing authority. These increases are considered by Mr. Rich to be necessary to make good the reductions decreed by the high court and because the Legislature will give no relief.

Lincoln day exercises were conducted today in many cities of the state, which have not already held Lincoln day exercises or are observing the event today.

Lincoln day exercises were conducted today in many of Boston's public schools which did not have them last Friday, and members of the Grand Army spoke at some of them. James H. Griggs spoke at the Lawrence school, J. Payson Bradley at the High School of Commerce annex, and the Rev. Alexander Blackburn at the Prince school.

Salem will continue its Lincoln day celebrations today with exercises in all of the public and private schools. At 4 p. m. a Lincoln celebration will be held at the headquarters of the House of Seven Gables Settlement Association on Turner street. This evening the Salem Christian Endeavor Association will hold a party in the chapel of the First Baptist church, Beverly.

The public schools of Boston held observances Friday. The greater part of the anniversary celebrations were held Sunday.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

### COMMISSION BEGINS CHARTER STUDY FOR BENEFIT OF MALDEN

Malden's charter commission of 40 citizens begins today an investigation into the merits of reconstituting charters of many cities and towns of the country, with a view to incorporating their most advantageous features into a new charter for Malden to be submitted to the citizens early in April.

The general committee has been divided into subcommittees for studying separate charters. Other sub-committees will be appointed later.

Those which will commence investigations today are: General charter literature, the Rev. William E. Dowdy, Sylvester Baxter and Eugene C. Upton; general suggestions, Charles L. Davenport, C. Morris Tredick, William Niedner and F. H. Cleaves; St. Louis charter, E. F. Armstrong, Charles Schumaker; to examine present charter of Malden, George L. Richards, Charles R. Elder, Joseph Wiggin, M. Sumner Coggins and F. M. Sawtelle; Des Moines charter, C. R. Elder, W. A. Turner, E. H. Bosford, H. M. Thompson, S. M. Spencer; Newport charter, William E. Dowdy, C. M. Verbeck, O. E. Rooney and C. O. Walker; Chelsea charter, Mark Wilmarth, C. J. Hobbs, Harold L. Bond, Frank A. Bayard; Lynn charter, Charles G. Warren, C. O. Walker, F. A. Shove, J. M. Corbett and D. P. Wise; Cambridge charter, Henry Sigelman, F. C. Clapp, Lyman H. Richards, E. E. Granger and T. M. Healy; Gloucester charter, A. M. Wilde, W. E. Chase Edward Finegan.

The sub-committees which will investigate out-of-town charters will leave this week for a study of the workings of the charters of those places. The members of the committees will pay their own expenses.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

## HONOR PAID MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY STOCK EXCHANGE

In honor of Abraham Lincoln's one hundred and second anniversary the Boston stock exchange remained closed today.

This morning Dr. Lyman Abbott delivered a sermon on Lincoln in Appleton Chapel, Harvard University. The greater part of the celebrations were held Sunday.

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(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

### RECIPROCITY WINS ON ITS FIRST TEST VOTE IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—A test vote in the House this afternoon showed an easy working majority in favor of the Canadian reciprocity agreement as on a motion by Representative McCall of Massachusetts that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the reciprocity bill, the motion carried by 105 to 121.

All the members of the Massachusetts delegation, Democrats and Republicans, except Mr. Gardner, voted for the immediate consideration of the agreement.

The vote was complicated slightly by the fact that this under the rules is District of Columbia day and members of the district committee voted against the motion without regard to whether they favored reciprocity.

Representative Hill (Rep., Conn.) a member of the ways and means committee, was the first speaker in favor of the trade agreement. Practically every seat on the floor was occupied and there was a great uproar.

"You'd better come over this way," shouted Representative Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.). "Your votes will come from this side."

Mr. Hill's speech was a campaign address, supported by statistics and citation of Representative Hill (Rep., Conn.) a member of the ways and means committee, was the first speaker in favor of the trade agreement. Practically every seat on the floor was occupied and there was a great uproar.

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**SUFFRAGE EXTENSION  
FOR WOMEN WHO PAY  
TAXES IS ADVOCATED**

(Continued from Page One.)

at the present day the colored man is allowed the suffrage only on condition that he holds \$500 worth of property.

There are about 10,000 women resident in Boston who would be entitled to vote at the city elections if this bill were enacted, Mr. Scott said, and this large number would be a great factor in promoting civic righteousness and a big offset to the voting male population, which, Mr. Scott said, might be made the tool of the political boss.

Mr. Scott did not appear as a representative of the New England Educational League, but to express his views as a private citizen.

Mrs. May Knight Southwell, a taxpayer of Somerville, reviewed the history of the struggle for women for education and urged the committee to celebrate Lincoln's birthday by extending to women one more privilege. Two hundred women of the United States, she said, own large amounts of property, are paying at the present time over \$1,000,000 in taxes. Most of this, Mrs. Southwell said, is expended for local purposes and yet these women have practically no voice in the disposal of this vast sum. The women can stand educational tests for voting as well as men, and are always found supporting the side of cleanliness and betterment. For these reasons, if for none other, Mrs. Southwell thought the Legislature ought to take the first step toward full suffrage for women by enacting the bills on which the hearing was given today.

**Reciprocity Question**

The portion of Governor Foss' inaugural message which dealt with Canadian reciprocity will be considered by the committee on federal relations this afternoon following adjournment of the Legislature. At the same time the committee will give a hearing on several

bills which have been introduced bearing on trade relations with Canada and on the resolution which has been offered in the Legislature, favoring reciprocity with Canada.

The question of having the cost of constructing and maintaining bridges across the Charles river apportioned among certain cities of the metropolitan district is again up for a hearing before the committee on roads and bridges. At present it is claimed that Boston and Cambridge bear the burden of this expense.

This committee will also give another hearing on the bill relative to maintaining a highway between New Bedford and Fairhaven.

Many people of the commonwealth are interested in a bill now pending before the Legislature, which provides for the sealing, supervision and inspection by the commissioner of weights and measures of all meters and measuring devices used by the gas and electric companies, water boards and similar departments in the state, as a guarantee of accuracy and simplicity for the protection of the consumer.

The bill is offered by E. E. Gray, a Boston business man. Mr. Gray has made a study of the entire subject. He is prepared, it is said, to show at the hearing, which is scheduled before the committee on mercantile affairs, for Feb. 28, at the State House, that the board of gas and electric light commissioners have admitted that they have no authority under the statute to make tests of the demand indicator.

Reports about the House corridor at the State House are to the effect that Governor Foss is not disposed to grant wholesale increases in the salaries of employees of the state. A number of bills are before the Legislature asking increases in pay for state officials and it is said that the Governor will veto most of them if they pass the Legislature.

**Committee Hearings**

Among the legislative hearings scheduled for Tuesday are the following:

Committee on cities—(H. 450) for annual reports, etc., of Boston police commissioner; (S. 39) for retiring civil war veterans in service of Boston; (S. 190) for pensions for Boston firemen.

Committee on education—(H. 456) for editing, etc., of school books by state board of education; (S. 74) for more state aid for Boston University.

Joint committee on judiciary—(S. 4) on punishment for violations of injunctions; (H. 197) to allow peaceful persuasion; part of Governor's message on exemption from injunctions and compensation for injuries to workmen; (S. 223) to prevent blacklisting.

Committee on joint judiciary and labor—(H. 202) on imposition and collection of fines by trade unions, etc.; (S. 160) on fines by trade unions, etc.

Committee on legal affairs—(H. 389), for state theaters, etc.; (H. 880) for outdoor recreation on the Lord's day.

Committee on mercantile affairs—(H. 395) on storing automobiles in certain districts; (S. 133) for inspection of boilers not used for six months; (H. 704) that Wellesley may hold more property.

Committee on public health and agriculture—Report of dairy bureau of bill for inspection of milk, etc.

Joint committee on railroads and street railroads—(H. 512) for damages to be awarded land owners from railroad and street railway companies; (H. 513) on operating street cars on railroad tracks; (S. 245) that all future extensions of railroads and street railways be doubled tracked.

Committee on taxation—(S. 68) on taxing legacies and successions; (H. 777) that tax bills show location, area and valuation of land taxed.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.**

MONDAY—*Chickering Hall*, 8:15 p. m.—Long Club concert.

TUESDAY—*Chickering Hall*, 8:15 p. m.—Annual recital of George Proctor.

THURSDAY—*Fenway Court*, 3 p. m., piano recital, George Proctor; *Symphony Hall*, 8 p. m., second concert by the Cecilia Society and Boston Symphony Orchestra.

FRIDAY—*Symphony Hall*, 2:30 p. m., sixteenth Symphony rehearsal; *Ferruccio Busoni*, soloist; *Jacob Sleeper Hall*, 8:15 p. m., first Hofmann quartet concert.

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AT THE THEATERS.

BOSTON—"The Fascinating Widow."

CASTLE SQUARE—"Faust."

COLONIAL—"The Dollar Princess."

HOLLYWOOD—"Dinner in Smith."

KEITH'S—"Vauville."

MAJESTIC—"Madame X."

PARK—"William H. Crane."

SHUBERT—"Sam Bernard."

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N.Y.—"The Deep Purple."

PLYMOUTH—"Way Down East."

MANHATTAN—"Vauville."

MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Gamblers."

METROPOLITAN—"Grand opera."

NEW YORK—"Murder Mystery."

"NEW—"Nobody's Daughter" and reprises.

PLAY—"Vauville."

REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."

WALLACK'S—"Pomander Walk."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—"Vauville."

BLACKSTONE—"David Wardell."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Sweet Sixteen."

CORINTH—"Katie Did."

CORT—"The Great Name."

GARRICK—"Forbes Robertson."

GRAND—"George Arliss."

LYRIC—"W. H. Gillette."

MAJESTIC—"Vauville."

MIKICKERS—"The Round Up."

POWERS—"The Bachelor's Baby."

PRINCESS—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

STUDEBAKER—"The Cub."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1911.

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**ADVOCATE A STATE  
MEMORIAL FOR MEN  
OF THE SPANISH WAR**

**PRINCE HENRY  
SAYS SOCIALISTS  
LACK PATRIOTISM**

BERLIN.—The socialists and the progressive press are showing the keenest interest today over Prince Henry of Prussia's characterization of the socialists as the "enemy in our own country" in an address on Sunday night at the military veterans dinner. He said:

"It is the duty of all of us to rally around our supreme war lord, the Kaiser, and to crush the enemy in our own country. Of course we respect political convictions but as soon as the orderly basis of such convictions is abandoned in favor of revolutionary methods we must uphold by all means the law and authority. Soon, as you all know, there will be an opportunity for each of you to show his true patriotism."

The "opportunity" referred to will be the Reichstag election at the close of this year when it is feared by the government parties the socialists will make gains.

In the last election the socialists polled approximately 3,000,000 votes, thus constituting the strongest political party numerically in Germany.

**EAST BOSTON ASKS  
80-CENT GAS RATE  
FROM LEGISLATURE**

Representative E. C. Bagley of East Boston appeared before the committee on public lighting at the State House today in favor of his petition that the price of gas in East Boston be reduced from 90 cents to 80 cents per thousand.

He said the companies which supply gas in East Boston are owned and controlled by the same interests which own and control the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and that the price of that company in Boston is 80 cents and there is no reason why the price in East Boston should be higher.

Since 1894 the people of East Boston have been before the gas commission four times for reduction in price. They secured one reduction of 10 cents and one of 5 cents.

Others who spoke in favor of the petition were Frank C. Wood of the Columbian Trust Company, James McGuire of the East Boston Improvement Association, Senator Hatten, Representative Sorenson, former Representative Woodside, Dr. William H. Ensor and John J. Walsh.

Attorney Thomas Hunt, on behalf of the gas company, argued that the gas commission has the necessary technical knowledge to pass upon the justice of the petition and that the price has been reduced by the commission as conditions warranted.

**PROPOSE READING  
BOARD OF TRADE**

READING, Mass.—At the next meeting of the Merchants and Business Men's Association a special committee comprising F. G. MacDonald chairman, Millard F. Charles and Frederic Wallace, will report on a movement to enlarge the scope of the association and organize a board of trade.

The board of trade membership would include all residents interested in promoting the welfare of the town; the merchants' association up to the present time has confined itself strictly to business affairs. The committee has already found public sentiment favorable.

**SEEK PLAYGROUND  
SITE AT BELMONT**

BELMONT, Mass.—Additional playground facilities for the Waverley section of this town will be discussed at a public hearing before the warrant committee of the board of selectmen in Belmont hall this evening. At present the town field is the only land available for playground purposes.

It is proposed to buy land adjoining the site of the Daniel Butler school for use as a playground. The question came up a year ago but no action was taken.

**NEGRO RACE A WORLD PROBLEM.**

The problem of the negro race is not exclusively an American one, but a world problem, involving the destiny of the races of the Orient, as well as of Africa and our own southern states, in the opinion of Dr. W. E. Burghardt of DuBois, formerly professor at Atlanta University, who spoke in Ford hall on Sunday evening on "The World Problem of the Color Line."

**SULLOWAY PENSION  
BILL OF \$45,000,000  
REPORTED IN HOUSE**

(Continued from Page One.)

convince the country that the Democrats of the Senate and House were not pulling together. The House Democrats voted for the bill and their position made its passage certain.

Present indications point to a vote in the Senate before adjournment on the resolution providing for popular election of senators, the Lorimer case and a service pension bill.

**Magazine Rate Contest**

Another coalition of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, for the purpose of defeating the Senate amendment increasing the postal rate on magazines, is in process of formation here today.

Champ Clark, speaker-elect, sounded the slogan by declaring his opposition. Most of the Democrats will rally to his support. "I am against it because it is discriminatory and wrong," Champ Clark said.

Magazine men now in Washington to fight the increase, although sanguine of its defeat in the Senate, are taking no chances and are lining up forces in the House.

Organized labor men today added their protest to that of the magazine publishers.

**Reclamation Certificates**

One feature of the issue of \$20,000,000 reclamation certificates, which the treasury will probably issue this year, has been radically changed. Congress authorized the securities to reimburse the reclamation fund for advances made to the interior department for projects in the West.

Treasury officials had decided that an issue of the securities to

# Leading Events in Athletics

FINE MATERIAL IS  
TRYING FOR CHICAGO  
UNIVERSITY NINE

Not Only Are There Ten  
Veterans in Squad but 1913  
Class Furnishes Many  
Strong Candidates.

H. O. PAGE IS COACH

CHICAGO—Baseball prospects at the University of Chicago are brighter for this season than they have been in many years. Ten old regulars are reporting for practise in the gym every day, and if all are eligible for the spring games the Maroons will present a complete veteran lineup. Eight of the team that toured the Orient last fall are back, Captain Collings center field, Sunderland pitcher and first base, G. S. Roberts pitcher, Paul and Steinbrecher catchers, O. B. Roberts second base, Boyle third base, and Baird shortstop. Those of the Orient team who are not back this year are Pegue, Ehrhorn, Cleary and Page. All will be keenly missed, but their places will be filled by good men. Page is now coaching the squad. Besides these Sauer, first base, and Kassulker, left field, of last year's varsity team, who did not go to Japan because they needed here in football, are again available. In addition to the long list of veterans, there are several strong recruits from last year's freshman squad. Five good pitchers are added to the battery in Lee Walker, a brother to Fred Walker, the famous Chicago pitcher of the 1904-7 teams; Rittenhouse, Schaefer, Tichgraber, Catron, Carpenter and Rhader, a "south paw." Strengthening additions to this infield are Schofield, Freeman and Chandler.

This will make one of the strongest baseball teams that ever represented Chicago, if all pass the winter examinations and are scholastically eligible in the spring. With seven pitchers of caliber, two good experienced catchers, a reliable proven man on each base, a veteran outfield, a wealth of substitutes already known and a good squad yet to be tried, and the strongest lot of hitters Chicago ever had, the coaches look for an exceptional season. Coach Page is reticent about making predictions, but he admits that he has a more promising lot of material from which to develop a team than Chicago has known for some time. The weakness has usually been in hitting, and that seems to be remedied this year.

The squad is now working in the gymnasium at batting and fielding practice. They expect to begin outdoor work about the middle of the month.

A good schedule has been announced for this season, including four games with Illinois and a series with the Japanese team from Waseda University.

**HARVARD CREWS BEGIN WORK AT THE BOATHOUSE**

**Varsity and Freshman Squads Start Regular Practise This Afternoon—Call for Candidates.**

The Harvard University and freshman crew squads will begin regular work this afternoon at the university boathouse. As in former years Coach Wray will have charge of both squads and the work at present will consist of rowing on the machines and in the tank until weather permits practise on the river.

The following 35 men will report at the boathouse for the university crew:

A. T. Abeles '13, C. A. Abeles '13, N. L. Anderson '12, G. H. Balch '12, A. Beane '11, T. Chenevert '13, C. C. Culler '13, R. W. Cope '11, C. B. Davis '13, M. Dugay '13, A. M. Goodale '13, J. Hoar '12, F. Higgins '13, E. F. Hooper '11, N. B. Lincoln '13, F. Lewis '13, G. L. McLean '13, G. von L. Myers '13, E. D. Morgan '13, R. A. Parker '12, C. W. Peabody '12, S. O. Richardson '11, S. Shultz '13, L. D. Smith '13, F. S. Stratton '13, S. Strode '13, T. S. Sullivan '13, H. M. Voorhees '12, J. Waite '11, C. T. Weston '13, J. G. Wiggins '12, L. Washington '11.

All freshmen, irrespective of previous experience, who wish to try for the freshman crew, are also expected to report at the boathouse this afternoon.

**DONOVAN LEAVES FOR CHICAGO.**  
Manager P. J. Donovan of the Boston American league baseball team leaves for Chicago this afternoon at 1 o'clock to attend the league schedule meeting which will be held at Congress hotel tomorrow. He will be the only representative of the team at the gathering.

**BOSTON A. A. VICTORS FOR 1911.**

40-Yard dash (handicap)—W. E. Trewell, Holy Cross. 44-5s.  
40-Yard (invitation)—J. P. O'Hearn, B. A. 44-5s.  
40-Yard dash (handicap)—A. C. Nichols, B. A. 44-5s.  
60-Yard run—A. H. Whitman, Harvard. 100-Yard run—G. Dougherty, Phillips Exeter.  
1-Mile Hunter trophy—A. R. Kiviat, L. A. C.  
4-Mile run—S. Gililand, B. A. C.  
1-Mile swim—Tom Collins, A. A. C.  
High jump—S. C. Lawrence, B. A. A.  
Three broad jumps—Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C.  
16-pound shot—L. Whitney, Worcester Academy.  
RELAY RACES

Colby College defeated Bates College (not listed time).  
Holy Cross defeated Georgetown University.  
Bowdoin College defeated Tufts College.  
Amherst College defeated Brown University.  
Harvard University defeated Princeton University.  
Brown University defeated Pastime A. C.  
Bates College defeated New Hampshire College.  
Merrimack College defeated Dartmouth College.  
Yale defeated Harvard '114 (disqualified Harvard's time).  
Providence A. C. defeated Brooklyn Gymnasium.  
University of Maine defeated University of Vermont.  
Columbia University defeated Harvard University.  
Williams College defeated Harvard University 2d.  
Massachusetts I. T. defeated Dartmouth College.  
Harvard University defeated Yale University (2 miles).

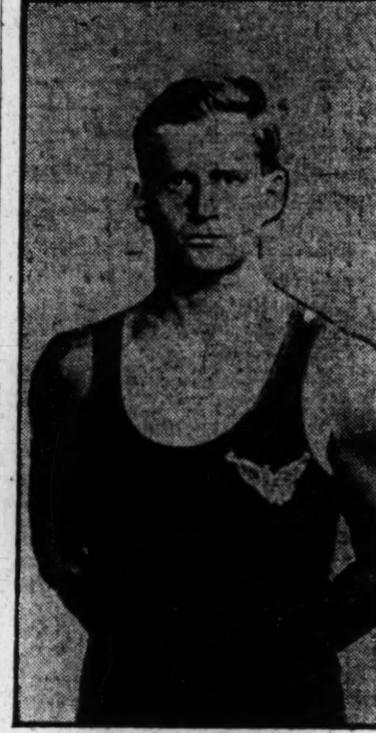
# Eastern League Dates

## EASTERN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1911

	At Montreal	At Toronto	At Buffalo	At Rochester	At Providence	At Jersey City	At Newark	At Baltimore
Montreal.....	May 25, 26, 27, 27. July 10, 11, 12. Sept. 18, 19, 20.	June 1, 2, 3, 8. July 4, 5, 6. Sept. 21, 22, 23, 24.	May 29, 30, 31. July 6, 7, 8. Sept. 4, 5, 6.	April 24, 25, 26, 27. June 18, 19, 20. Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6.	April 23, 29, 30. May 1, 2, 3, 4. June 11, 12, 13, 14.	April 20, 21, 22, 23. June 21, 22, 23. Aug. 18, 19, 20.	May 3, 4, 5, 6. June 21, 22, 23. July 26, 27, 28. Aug. 1, 2.	May 3, 4, 5, 6. June 21, 22, 23. July 26, 27, 28. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.
Toronto.....	June 4, 5, 6, 7. July 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 15, 16, 17.	June 9, 10, 11, 12. July 1, 2, 3, 4. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	May 29, 30, 31. July 6, 7, 8. Sept. 4, 5, 6.	June 14, 15, 16, 17. July 4, 5, 6. Sept. 21, 22, 23.	April 23, 29, 30. May 1, 2, 3, 4. June 14, 15, 16, 17.	April 23, 29, 30. May 1, 2, 3, 4. June 11, 12, 13, 14.	April 20, 21, 22, 23. June 21, 22, 23. Aug. 18, 19, 20.	April 20, 21, 22, 23. June 21, 22, 23. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.
Buffalo.....	June 14, 15, 16, 17. July 17, 18, 19, 20. Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10.	June 9, 10, 11, 12. July 1, 2, 3, 4. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	May 25, 26, 27, 27. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Sept. 18, 19, 20.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 27, 28, 29. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 27, 28, 29. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 25, 26, 27, 28. July 7, 8, 9.	June 1, 2, 3, 4. July 10, 11, 12, 13. Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.	June 4, 5, 6. July 15, 16, 17.
Rochester.....	June 9, 10, 11, 12. July 31, Aug. 1, 2. Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29.	June 1, 2, 3, 8. July 17, 18, 19, 20. Sept. 7, 8, 9.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Sept. 1, 2.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 27, 28, 29. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 8, 9, 10, 11. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 4, 5, 6.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.
Providence.....	May 12, 13, 14, 15. July 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22.	May 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Sept. 1, 2.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Sept. 1, 2.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 27, 28, 29. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 27, 28, 29. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 25, 26, 27, 28. July 7, 8, 9.	June 1, 2, 3, 4. July 10, 11, 12, 13. Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.	June 4, 5, 6. July 15, 16, 17.
Jersey City.....	May 21, 22, 24, 24. July 31, Aug. 1, 2. Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 27, 28, 29. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 22, 23, 24. July 31, Aug. 1, 2. Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29.	May 8, 9, 10, 11. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2.	June 8, 9, 10, 11. July 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 4, 5, 6.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.
Newark.....	May 8, 9, 10, 11. July 21, 22, 23, 24. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 2.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. July 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29.	May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 27, 28, 29. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 22, 23, 24. July 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22.	June 8, 9, 10, 11. July 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 11, 12, 13.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21.
Baltimore.....	May 15, 16, 19, 20. July 27, 28, 29, 30. Aug. 23, 24, 25.	May 22, 23, 24, 25. July 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22.	May 8, 9, 10, 11. July 20, 21, 22, 23. Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2.	May 12, 13, 14, 15. July 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug. 26, 27, 28, 29.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10.	May 29, 30, 31. June 13, 14, 15, 16. Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10.

### College Athletic Coaches—No. 13

Lionel Mackenzie, City College of New York.



LIONEL MACKENZIE.  
Coach City College of New York.

in fancy diving from 1898 to 1905. At the Boston sportmen's show of 1898 he won in this event, which was emblematic of the Amateur Athletic Union leadership, so that he must be counted the first American fancy diving champion. He has since taken places in national meets.

Mackenzie threw up his amateur standing in 1906 to become the professional coach at City College, New York, but his services have not been confined to that institution. He has held a like position with the New York Swimming Association, the Bath Beach S. C. and more recently the City Athletic Club of New York, where he has developed such sterling performers as Auerbach, Oppenheimer, Tobias and Herald.

Coach Mackenzie is even now one of our good professional swimmers and fancy divers, as well as an all-round athlete. He stands 5 ft. 8 1/4 in. and weighs 165 pounds.

Mackenzie attributes his success to two things, the adoption of the most recent discoveries in strokes and the working of his pupils according to their best abilities. As he explained in telling about it: "Every athlete must be handled so as to exploit his possibilities without drawing on his reserve power, else loses the snap necessary to succeed in competition, and I consider the most important requirement of a coach to be able to size up his men. Some swimmers need daily work of the hardest kind to bring them to their best form, others will become listless if you let them practise more than two or three times a week. I start every one on easy stretches in which they are not allowed to try for speed, my object being to ascertain their endurance while they pay close attention to learning the correct movements. After I have formed an idea of their strength I begin to develop them. But I seldom permit time trials. Form is the secret of fast swimming and if you improve the stroke you are bound to increase the speed."

Coach Mackenzie was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1878. He first entered athletics in 1895, while a student at the Frye preparatory school. He soon became prominent as a runner and football player. At 880 yards he established an interscholastic record of 2m. 4-5s., and in football he was picked for end on the interscholastic team of 1898.

Meanwhile he had taken up aquatic sports and he represented the Brookline Swimming Club from 1897 to 1905. He played forward on the club's water polo team that was runner-up in the national championship of 1900, and only defeated for the title by the close score of 1-0. He won many good swimming races, among them several district championships, and he held the New England title

The surprise of the day was the defeat of George C. Clark, Jr., of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, at the hands of Harold F. McCormick. Clark defeated McCormick last year in the final round for the championship, and it was thought he would repeat his victory, but McCormick, after some excellent work, won by a score of three games to one.

In the morning Brooks easily defeated William Stackpole of New York, taking three straight, and George C. Clark, Jr., defeated Robert D. Wrenn after the latter had won the first game. In the first round McCormick had a hard fight with William B. Dinsmore, who is one of the best racquet players in the game. Dinsmore played well, but seemed to lose his form after the match prolonged over three games.

### NOTES

The Annapolis Academy fencing team defeated Yale Saturday, 7 bouts to 2.

—ooo—

Yale won her intercollegiate basketball game from Cornell Saturday, 26 to 16.

—ooo—

The Annapolis Academy basketball team easily defeated Georgetown Saturday, 65 to 18.

—ooo—

The Williams College swimming team defeated Amherst in a dual meet Saturday, 29 points to 24.

—ooo—

The Harvard freshman hockey seven won its annual game from the Yale freshmen Saturday, 3 to 1.

—ooo—

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## STOUGHTON.

The Board of Trade will open its carnival Tuesday evening with a valentine costume parade in the upper town hall. On Wednesday evening there will be a merchants' parade. The Stoughton band will furnish music the first evening and the Shoeman's Glee Club and Mahoney's orchestra the second.

A delegation from A. St. John Chambré post, G. A. R., attended the Lincoln service at the Porter Congregational church at Brockton Sunday evening, by special invitation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Albert Marion Hyde.

## MEDFORD.

Mayor Charles S. Taylor has ordered a strict enforcement of the new ordinance for householders and abutters of property to keep the sidewalks cleared of snow.

The Rev. Edward M. Barney, new pastor of the First Universalist church, will be tendered a reception this week.

The annual report of the city treasurer shows that the total receipts for the year were \$1,224,906.14 and the balance of cash in the treasury \$63,106.32. This is the largest balance left over in the treasury in the history of the city.

## WINTHROP.

Mrs. Arthur R. Crooks of Chester avenue will be the hostess for the ladies' auxiliary of the Union Congregational church Tuesday afternoon.

A social will be held by the Epworth League of the Methodist church in the vestry Wednesday evening.

The Good Cheer Alliance of the Unitarian church will meet Wednesday afternoon, and Thursday evening will have a party in the vestry in charge of Mrs. M. O. Hill and a large committee.

## BROCKTON.

Flavel Shurtleff of Boston, secretary of the National City Planning Association, will speak before the Woman's Club this afternoon on "What Women's Clubs Have Done in City Planning."

Rising Star Lodge of Randolph will bring several candidates to this city Tuesday evening to receive the first degree from officers of Electric Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Several recruits will be examined at the state armory this evening.

## EASTON.

The Rev. Le Roy Griffin, pastor of the Baptist church, will address the Parents-Teachers Association this evening at the Oliver Ames high school.

Miss Elizabeth A. Randall, regent of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., has called a special meeting for this afternoon to choose delegates to the congress in Washington and to make plans for the regular meeting of the chapter, Feb. 27.

## WELLESLEY.

Officers of the Nekoidea Club have been elected as follows: President, Fred L. Diehl; vice-president, Dr. Charles E. Taylor; secretary, Preston F. Bryant; treasurer, Fred C. Hopewell.

Miss Annie Beecher Scoville will speak before the Wellesley Woman's Club Wednesday afternoon on "The Singers of Our Day."

## KINGSTON.

The Rev. E. Laurens Hamilton closed his pastorate at the Baptist church Sunday to become pastor of the Baptist church in Hudson, Mass. He has been a prominent worker in the Old Colony district and assisted in the establishment of the Sunday school and chapel at Northwest Kingston.

## WHITMAN.

The exhibit of the arts and crafts department of the Woman's Club will be held Tuesday afternoon in the Unitarian church.

The annual reunion of the forty-third Massachusetts regiment will be held in the American house in Boston Feb. 22.

## REVERE.

The fourth annual conference and election of officers of the First Methodist church will be held Tuesday evening.

The acting chief of the police department has asked for two more patrolmen for duty on Broadway and for four extra officers for the beach during the summer.

## CHELSEA.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the Cary Avenue church this afternoon.

Every night thus far in the "Tax the Capacity" campaign of the Y. M. C. A. the Red Sox team have brought in the required nine members, and it is their determination to lead in the campaign.

## MIDDLEBORO.

The joint primaries will be held in the town hall Feb. 21, when officers to be voted for at the coming town meeting will be nominated.

The officers of Arbutus Lodge, K. of P., will be installed Tuesday evening.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The senior class of Howard high school will present a play in the Unitarian church Thursday evening in aid of the Washington trip fund.

The annual citizens' caucus will be held at Grange hall Tuesday evening.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Committees from East Bridgewater and Whitman boards of trade will meet this evening when the question of improving the road between this town and Whitman will be acted upon.

## HANOVER.

The new organ for the Episcopal church at Hanover Four Corners is nearly completed and will be installed soon.

## WAKEFIELD.

The civic improvement league just organized has appointed us an executive committee: Harry L. Thayer, Charles N. Winship, Edwin K. Blake, Sidney G. Watkins, Frank H. Hackett, George W. Killorin, Albert P. Knight, Edson W. White, John D. Colbert, Capt. George M. Thompson, Thomas Hickey, Taylor F. Smith, Frank N. MacIntire, William P. Shepard and Dennis C. Greenly. A public meeting will be held in Traders hall tonight to act on by-laws and to appoint committees.

Montrose Reading Club will hold a Valentine day social this evening with Miss Nellie C. Bailey of Lowell street.

## MELROSE.

Mary J. Spaulding tent, D. of V., will visit the Soldiers home in Chelsea tonight where they will give an entertainment to the 500 soldiers at the home.

The Russell Club will hold its annual dinner in Marshall hall Wednesday evening with W. T. A. Fitzgerald and the Rev. Frederick A. Bisbee, both of Boston, and Frank O. Hall of New York city, will be the speakers. Charles S. Allen is to be the toastmaster.

## EVERETT.

Major Wasgatt has ordered the heads of all city departments to submit their telephone contracts, with recommendations for revisions of the contracts to save a considerable sum.

The women of Palestine Lodge of Masons, who are raising funds for the purchase of an organ for the new Masonic temple, will hold a party Feb. 21 in the Masonic building. Mrs. E. B. Slocomb is in charge.

## STONEHAM.

"Home talent day" will be observed by the Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon in charge of the department of education of which Mrs. Frank T. Lamson is chairman. An illustrated lecture will be given.

Men's League of First Baptist church has elected: President, A. B. Webber; vice-president, A. G. Van Buren; treasurer, Ralph Patch; secretary, John W. Johnston; executive committee, Lester Holden, Eugene Frost and the officers.

## FITCHBURG.

There will be an open meeting for all carpenters under the auspices of the Worcester North district council of the Journeyman Carpenters Union in the Reform Club hall Tuesday evening. Among the speakers will be Charles Kimball of Boston, general organizer; John Hannigan of Worcester, state president, and Richard E. Anderson of this city, local organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

## READING.

The Tourie Club will give a musical this evening at which Miss Dorothy Temple of Winchester, a pupil of Franceschetti of Rome, will sing, and Miss Ruth Dinsmore of Boston will give violin selections.

The Merchants Association has elected: President, A. J. Francis; vice-president, F. G. MacDonald; treasurer, Joseph H. Remick; secretary, A. S. Cook.

## ABINGTON.

The Republican town committee has organized by George E. Gormley chairman, Clifford B. Fish secretary and L. Bennett, treasurer.

Gen. George G. Meade camp, S. V., will entertain Col. A. B. Packard camp of Quincy in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

## ROCKLAND.

The Parent-Teachers Association has selected Mrs. C. B. Collins and Mrs. Giles W. Howland delegates to the Massachusetts Congress of Mothers at Waltham this week.

The Union Glee Club will hold its annual ladies' night in the opera house Feb. 22.

## QUINCY.

The Men's Club of St. Chrysostom church will visit the Sailors Haven at Charlestown, Thursday evening.

The Rev. E. M. Goldthwait of Boston preached in the Universalist church Sunday.

The Rosedale Club will hold a party in Alpha hall this evening.

## BRAINTREE.

The Philanders will meet with Judge Albert E. Avery Tuesday evening. Judge Avery will speak on "The Legal Knowledge of Shakespeare."

The Old Colony Association of Universalists will hold its quarterly meeting in All Souls church, Feb. 21.

## BRIDGEWATER.

A valentine party will be held by the young people of the New Jerusalem church Wednesday evening in the vestry.

Quasimodo Club will meet in the high school Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Isabella L. Heustis of Belmont will speak.

## HOLBROOK.

A vesper service was held in the Winthrop Congregational church Sunday afternoon. The soloists were John P. Estey and Mrs. F. P. Holbrook. Rev. Edward Evans, the pastor, delivered an address.

## LEOMINSTER.

Employees of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company are organizing the Leominster branch of the Worcester division of the street car men's union.

## WEYMOUTH.

The Citizens Club will meet in Lincoln hall Feb. 21.

John S. Bacon has purchased the Standard estate on Broad street.

## HANOVER.

The new organ for the Episcopal church at Hanover Four Corners is nearly completed and will be installed soon.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Today's Army Orders

Maj. E. Hind will sail from Manila May 15 to San Francisco.

Capt. W. H. Moschier, medical corps, upon completion of his assignment to the commanding general, department of California, proceed to Ft. Leavenworth.

Maj. W. P. Burnham, general staff, twentieth infantry, after his relief from general staff corps, will sail April 5 for Honolulu to assume command of the second battalion of his regiment.

Maj. W. D. Connor, corps engineer, to Portland, Me., on official business pertaining to surveys for land defense.

Capt. W. P. Platt, ordnance department, to San Francisco, to sail March 6 for Honolulu, thence to Schofield barracks, Hawaii, on official business.

## Navy Orders

Midshipman F. O. Wills, detached duty the Hartford, to duty the Lancaster, connection crew - the Utah and duty on board when commissioned.

Boatswain F. M. Head, to temporary duty the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under instruction.

Boatswain J. W. Bettens, detached duty the Panther, to United States, temporary duty under instruction.

Boatswain F. Bruce, detached duty the Buffalo, to temporary duty the Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., under instruction.

Boatswain M. J. Conion detached duty the North Dakota to United States, temporary duty under instruction.

Gunner G. H. Platt, acting appointment as a gunner in the United States navy revoked.

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham, detached duty the New Orleans, to temporary duty navy department, Washington.

Ensign H. D. McGuire, detached duty the Albany, to duty the Paragua.

Midshipman S. O. Greig, detached duty the Paragua, to duty the Albany.

## Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Texas and Patapsco at Norfolk, De Long and Tingey at Newbern, N. C.; Birmingham, Petrel and Dolphin at Guantanamo; Paulding, Dryden and Roe at Pensacola.

Sailed—Brutus from Guantanamo for Hampton roads, Prairie from Charleston for Boston; Princeton from Salina Cruz, Mex., for Corinto.

## ARLINGTON.

A ladies' night will be held in the Boat Club hall Tuesday evening, with music by Custer's orchestra. Howard L. Bennett chairman, Hobart E. Cousins, Frank L. Cousins, Harrie Whitney and James Coke will have charge.

## LEXINGTON.

The Outlook Club will meet in the Old Belknap Club hall Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Edwin Read in the chair. The program will consist of monologues by Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke and songs by Mrs. Littlefield. The afternoon is in charge of Mrs. Edwin Read, Mrs. Ellen D. Spaulding, Mrs. Henry Simonds, Miss Edith L. Stratton and Mrs. Charles B. Davis.

## NEWTON.

"Twenty Years of Settlement Work" is to be the subject of an address by Robert A. Woods before the Mens Club of Newtonville Methodist church this evening.

## WATERTOWN.

Members of the Woman's Club are asking efforts to secure a large registration of women for the coming town election.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Sunshine Club will meet Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Davidson on South street, Medford.

## BELMONT.

"A Trip to Washington" is to be the subject of a lecture in Waverly hall this evening for the benefit of the Washington trip fund of the high school.

## EAST LEXINGTON.

The Adams school closes Friday for midwinter and will reopen Feb. 27.

## BOOT AND SHOE

MEN'S TOPIC TO BE RECIPROCITY

The Boston Boot and Shoe Club, at its regular monthly meeting at the Hotel Somerset next Wednesday evening, will discuss "Our Canadian Neighbors and New England's Interest in the Proposed Reciprocity Agreement."

Alfred W. Duncan, president, will preside, and the speakers will include Henry M. Whitney, advocate of reciprocity; David C. Ives, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Charles H. McIntyre, Boston lawyer; John F. Masters, New England superintendent of the Dominion Atlantic line, and John C. Cobb, president of the National Tariff Commission Association.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of Alfred W. Donovan, J. Morris Caunt, J. R. T. McCullough, Everitt B. Terhune and Secretary Thomas F. Anderson.

## BATTLESHIP MAINE IS REMEMBERED

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham was the principal speaker at Faneuil hall on Sunday evening when the Spanish war veterans of Boston and vicinity held services in memory of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor on Feb. 15, 1898.

Four of the survivors of the Maine were present, Charles Bergman of Malden, Francis Cahill, Louis Morniere of Newton and Frank G. Thompson of Malden.

On the platform with Henry J. McCommon, department commander, were Congressman Murray, Willis W. Stover, William Stopford and the Rev. W. W. Dusseault, chaplain of the U. S. W. V.

## OFFERS DRILL CUP FOR PYTHIANS.

DOVER, N. H.—Gen. O. M. Lougee has offered a \$100 cup to be contested for in competitive drill by the various companies of the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, in this state.

## COLLEGE WOMEN'S CLUBHOUSE.

PALO ALTO, Cal.—The women of Leland Stanford University are rejoicing that the early completion of their clubhouse has been made possible by the fact that the executive committee, male organization, has decided to donate \$500 toward the fund. The women have raised \$5475 among themselves and will begin building as soon as they have \$12,000.

## PLAN ROCKY MOUNTAIN LINE.

PORTERVILLE, Cal.—Railwaymen declare that the construction of the Porterville Northeastern railroad is the first in the construction of a new line of the Southern Pacific across the Rockies. It is said that by bringing the fast trains over the Salt Lake and through the pass which has been discovered east of this city a saving of 200 miles can be effected over the route to San Francisco and a large saving over the mileage to Los Angeles.

## Under the general direction of E. Cutler, Jr., of the Park Street Church they will begin rehearsals this evening. The chorus will participate by groups in turn. A large

## CORPORATE CHAMBER DIRECTORS APPROVE NEW HAVEN TUNNEL

(Continued from Page One.)

tunnel is finished. The tunnel is to be started within six months after it is authorized and completed in two years. "That as soon as practical the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad will electrify the present 'narrow gauge' road between Lynn and Boston, and extend the tracks in Lynn to the Boston & Maine Lynn station.

"That unless the railroad commissioners and the Boston transit commission, sitting jointly, shall determine it to be financially and physically impossible or undesirable, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will agree as soon as the proposed loop under Scollay square shall have been constructed, to connect in a suitable manner the present Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad with the present East Boston tunnel, by suitable tunnel or covered way; to lay in the present East Boston tunnel a third rail so as to make possible the running of narrow gauge trains through that tunnel to and around the proposed loop to be constructed at the Scollay square terminus of said tunnel; to so equip its cars as to make possible the use of the kind of electricity now furnished in the present East Boston tunnel; and to pay for the use of said tunnel such amount as the railroad commissioners and transit commission, sitting jointly, shall determine to be just and reasonable."

Other conditions are that "the company constructing or leasing the tunnel in case it is constructed by the state, will agree to permit any railroad to use it upon terms to be fixed by the railroad commission, or as may be agreed to by the companies using the tunnel with the approval of the commissioners.

"That the companies using the proposed tunnel under the harbor shall deliver freight at any of the Boston terminals of their road at Boston rates.

"That the companies using the tunnel will agree to do nothing in East Boston which will prevent or seriously interfere with access to the wharves in East Boston to the southward of the proposed East Boston tunnel under the harbor, by the public or by any other railroad.

"That the New Haven company will agree to carry passengers over the electrified narrow gauge road between the present Boston & Maine Lynn station and Scollay square for the fares now charged between Lynn and the present station of the Revere Beach & Lynn railroad on Atlantic avenue, and to carry passengers between other stations on the electrified narrow gauge Revere Beach & Lynn railroad and Scollay square for the same fares now charged between such stations and the Revere Beach & Lynn station on Atlantic avenue.

"Whenever the company begins to run trains over the electrified narrow gauge road from Lynn and Winthrop and through the present East Boston tunnel, the company shall have the right to discontinue the present Revere Beach & Lynn station on Atlantic avenue and the ferry service between East Boston and South station."

In conclusion the directors say that action has been taken without prejudice to the construction of the proposed Boston & Eastern electric railroad.

### Weeks Forest Bill

Manufactures valued at more than \$200,000 yearly are concerned in the vote which is to be taken on the Weeks' forest reserve bill in the United States Senate Wednesday, Feb. 15, according to the Chamber of Commerce News today. Passage of the bill will mean an investment by the government within five years of \$11,000,000 in the purchase of forest areas to be under the control of the department of agriculture, and cooperation between the government and separate states for protection against forest fires.

The chamber has succeeded in obtaining the support of more than 50 organizations all over the country in getting the senators from the various states to vote favorably on the measure. No opposition has been met in this direction. Massachusetts senators predict a victory for the bill.

### JOHN H. HAMMOND PLANS FAVORED FOR IRRIGATION

ST. PETERSBURG—The department of agriculture has recommended that the government accept John Hays Hammond's application for a license to construct irrigation works in the southeastern part of the desert of Karakoum, in the Transcasian territory.

The locality has never been colonized owing to the lack of water and is only slightly known by the researches of a party sent out by Moscow merchants in 1908.

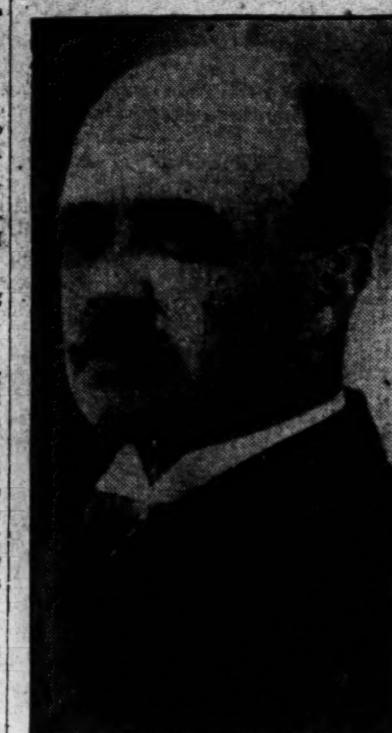
Mr. Hammond proposes to send a special expedition on the understanding that he shall receive the irrigation rights and privileges in the region. The department adds a note that in the event of favorable results the department should draw up conditions by joint consent for the allotment of the land.

**HAIR GOODS**  
—**WILDE'S MATERIALS USED**  
**MADAME MAY & CO.**  
(Established 1887.)  
Manufacturers of Toilet Articles, Chiroptery,  
Cosmetics, Perfumes, Hair Goods, Cigars,  
Sewing Machine Cases, etc.  
15 Tremont Place.

**CATNIP BALL A TOY**

## WASHINGTON PLANS ITS FIRST NATIONAL AEROPLANE EXHIBIT

### Preparations Progress for Hardware Dealers' Convention and Exhibit



D. FLETCHER BARBER.  
President of the New England Hardware  
Dealers Association.

WASHINGTON—This city plans to have its first national aeronautical exposition from March 5 to 12. The exhibit will be held in Exposition hall, which has just been completed at M. and North Capitol streets.

At least 10 machines, representing various types of monoplanes and biplanes will be seen for eight days.

It is said there are 20 machines being built in and around Washington and nearly all of these will be placed in exhibit in Exposition hall.

Negotiations have been taken up with the Smithsonian Institution to have one of the Langley models exhibited, and there is said to be a strong possibility that the Langley aeroplane will also be exhibited. One of the Langley models will, it is said, be entered in the contests for the model flights.

The signal corps of the army will be asked to cooperate in the exhibit, and a request has been made for the officers to exhibit their aeronautical equipment, including the featherweight wireless outfit, which was set up for use in dirigibles and aeroplanes.

Unless he is sent to the Mexican border by the war department or the United States aeronautic reserve, A. L. Welsh, one of the Wright aviators, will be in charge of an aeroplane that will carry passengers up and down the hall.

### STURBRIDGE GETS RAILROAD PLANS

STURBRIDGE, Mass.—Plans for tracks of the Southern New England Railroad, filed with the selectmen, call for rights through a stretch of mowing land owned by Charles O. Mellen, president of the New Haven road, who bought it about a year ago, when the New Haven road asked the railroad commissioners for a charter in opposition to the Southern New England, which is a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk system.

### MUSIC IN BOSTON

#### HANDEL AND HAYDN CONCERT.

Good conducting is the great need of the day in the world of concerts and opera. Enthusiasm will bring together companies of choral singers and groups of orchestral players in a large city and in a small one, too; money will mobilize operatic forces at the centers of art. But of what avail are any of these without competent musical direction? And direction must be more than competent; it must be distinguished, brilliant. Great conducting in a city like Boston should not be exceptional. Whenever enthusiastic organizations of singing men and women unite with instrumentalists and solo artists in the performance of oratorio, there should be no question about the man to whom the baton is entrusted. Though he cost as much as the expense of the hall, the orchestra and the soloists all put together, he ought to be a man of extraordinary ability. Of what use were it for a singing society like the renowned Handel and Haydn, after working half the winter on Verdi's "Requiem," to try to perform the work in Symphony hall with Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Gluck and Messrs. Hamlin and Cairns dividing the quartet lines, unless a man of Mollenhauer's generalship stood at the central desk?

Those keen readers of the musical billboards who never mean to miss an event of uncommon importance, were out in force at the Requiem presentation of Sunday evening. They had the satisfaction of hearing one of the best conducted concerts that has been given in Boston in a long time. Here was a chorus perfectly drilled. Nothing extraordinary in that, indeed. But here was an orchestra perfectly trained in the playing of an oratorio accompaniment. There should be nothing extraordinary in that; but this concert was in Boston. Here was noble choral interpretation; brightly colored soprano interpretation; gray, but technically proficient, tenor and bass interpretation. In a word, here was all the opportunity possible for a conductor to show how the composer of "Aida" conceived his music to the "Dies Irae" hymn and to the prose sentences of the requiem. Mr. Mollenhauer made the most of the opportunity and in doing so exhibited to perfection that Teutonic accuracy and self control which for a generation and more has been the Boston musical ideal.

**MAIL MEN WANT FREE SPEECH AND CHANGE IN HOURS**

Members of the Railway Mail Association of New England to the number of more than 300 have voted to send resolutions to Congress calling for better hours of labor, more liberal traveling allowances and "freedom of speech."

These resolutions were passed at a meeting held Sunday evening, at which time the association also requested the national branch of the order to employ some person to look after the interests of the members in Washington during pending legislation.

An average of five hours of terminal, car and road-duty of 100 miles should constitute a day's duty for railway postal clerks, computed on a year of 280 working days, according to the resolutions. It is also asked that the travel pay should be increased to at least \$2 a day.

Regarding free speech, the resolutions say, "We assert as American citizens engaged in public service that we are entitled to the benefits conferred by the constitution and demand the rescinding of the executive order which forbids freedom of speech on the part of government employees."

It is also proposed that grievances between the postoffice department and railway postal clerks be submitted to the clerks' superior officials through committee appointed by the clerks, and if no agreement is then reached the clerks have the privilege of direct appeal to Congress.

**BANK OFFICERS TO HEAR MR. FOSS.**  
Governor Foss will be a guest of the Bank Officers Association at its annual meeting in Mechanics hall this evening. The Governor is expected to deliver a short address.

There were certain incongruities in the

## TWO NEW JAPANESE ROOMS ARE OPENED AT THE ART MUSEUM

(Continued from Page One.)

Sung period—and a little Ten Moku dish with the characteristic brown glaze.

In the second room are some fine kahemono, makemono and larger paintings. In one corner is a kahemono, probably Chinese, of Amida. This has the same beauty of line found in the Tizo of the first room.

In a case near the door are pottery from the tombs of the six dynasties. Of great importance as having been established by an authentic date are coins found in this tomb in Wu Hu.

The exhibition will be open to the public on Wednesday and remain open for some time.

### Methods Compared

Charles A. Hopkinson, in a tour through the galleries of paintings Sunday as docent at the Museum of Fine Arts, compared the methods of the old masters with those of modern painters.

The old masters when painting a portrait made the head and hands the prominent patches of light in the picture against a dark background and where there was more than one figure as in the painting by Velasquez, "Don. Balthazar and the Dwarf," the most important person, the Prince, was painted in the brightest color, the head and hands were brought into a triangular composition and the other lines carefully brought into harmony with the lines of the frame. This was further pointed out in the Dutch, English and early American rooms by Mr. Hopkinson.

In the modern gallery a change was noticed both in color and composition.

Instead of the predominating red, yellow and brown were found blues and greens.

"Isabella and the Pot of Basil" by J. W. Alexander was spoken of by Mr. Hopkinson as a case in which a modern artist had carefully composed the lines of his picture.

The greatest contrast was found in the work of Monet, the one artist, who has influenced American landscape painters more than any other, according to the lecturer. It was discovered that the darkest shadow out of doors was lighter than the lightest shadow in the house, so to retain this brightness painters resorted to strong contrasts of color, putting spots of pure cold color next warm color to get the sharpest contrast possible.

Henry L. Seaver, assistant professor, continued his talk on engraving in the print study giving the history of the production of the Liber Studiorum. He then passed into the gallery and pointed out the most interesting plates in Francis Bullard's collection which is now on exhibition. The various stages were illustrated from the pencil sketch and the etched plate to the mezzotint. Many prints show the changes made in the plates to improve them.

**DATE AND TOPIC FOR TRIANGULAR COLLEGE DEBATES**

In the third annual triangular debate between Harvard, Yale and Princeton the topic has been announced as follows:

"Resolved, That all elective state officers should be nominated by direct primaries."

The debate will be held April 3. One team representing Harvard will uphold the negative against Yale in Sanders theater and the other Harvard team will uphold the affirmative against Princeton.

First and second trials will be held Feb. 21 and 24, respectively. Twelve men will be retained who will be divided by lot into four teams.

There will be two debates between these teams on successive nights as a result of which the best six men will be chosen to compose the university teams.

**HIGH STREET FIRE DAMAGE \$75,000**

Fire causing damage estimated at \$75,000 burned the John L. Whiting building, 221 High street, Sunday. The building is occupied on the first floor and basement by Wild & Stevens, manufacturers of printers rollers; second by Charles L. Irson, dealer in leather belts for mills and factories; third by the Brooks Manufacturing Company, makers of jewelers' cases and novelties; fourth by the Poole Printing Company; fifth by the Crown Shoe Manufacturing Company, owned by the King Corporation of Lynn, and on the top floor by the Burbank Engraving Company, and A. J. Morse & Son, makers of diving apparatus and fire department supplies.

These resolutions were passed at a meeting held Sunday evening, at which time the association also requested the national branch of the order to employ some person to look after the interests of the members in Washington during pending legislation.

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## CHICAGO PHONE TEST IS EQUAL TO TALKING OVER 3000-MILE LINE

Charles A. Randall Exhibits  
Automatic Repeater De-  
signed to Permit Direct  
Speech With Pacific Coast.

### SEEN AT CONVENTION

CHICAGO—Telephonic tests said to be equal to talking from Chicago to San Francisco, more than 3000 miles, were performed here by Charles A. Randall of New York under the auspices of the National Independent Telephone Association, whose convention has just closed.

The inventions used in the experiment whose adoption, it is claimed, will have a great influence on telephone effectiveness, are the result of a lifetime's work and experiment. Wires were not connected between the Golden Gate and Chicago but the inventors arranged test boards on the seventeenth floor of the Hotel La Salle and produced in an artificial way the difficulties presented by a transcontinental telephone line.

"In 1876 I laughed at the telephone idea; in 1877 I began to work at it," said the inventor. "Since 1877 I have experimented continuously until last fall, when I invented the automatic repeater, the first of its kind in the world."

"The repeater makes it possible to talk from New York to San Francisco. Under the present system it is not practicable to talk much more than 1300 miles. With the repeater it is possible to double, treble and even quadruple this distance. The repeater does the same thing for the telephone which the relay coil does for the telegraph."

"The basis of my invention is a new receiver, much more sensitive than the old, attached to which are induction coils. With a button fastened to the original receivers the circuit is opened and closed for the repeater 1000 miles away. The relay coil is connected with batteries. By means of three or four repeaters a distance of 4000 miles can be attained."

"The success of my repeater hinges largely on a previous invention, the Randall transmitter. I have got an increased conductivity and a diminished resistance. This makes a much higher power current available than has ever been used before. And this helps to make feasible the new repeater."

### AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director  
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50,  
\$4.00 and \$5.00.

Tonight at 7:45, LA GIOCONDA.  
Mines, Nordica, Chessaens, Leveroni;  
Mme. Costello, Mme. Patti, Mme. Carbone, Pulicini, Stroessno, Cond. Andreotti.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 8, MANON.  
Mines, Nordica, Savigny, Svera, Roberti, De Lévin, MM. Clément (debut), Mardones, Devniot, Letot, Tavechia, Stroessno, Huddly. Cond. Andreotti.

Friday, Feb. 17, at 8, TOSCA.  
Mines, Melis, G. Fisher; MM. Guindani (debut), Baklanoff, Perini, Tavechia, Giaccone, Patti, Stroessno.

In response to a great number of requests the management has decided to give another matinee performance of HANSEL AND GRETEL so that the children may have still opportunity to hear this beautiful fairy opera. The performance will be repeated on Sat. Mat. Feb. 18, at 2, preceded by L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.

Sat. Eve., Feb. 18, at 8, at popular prices, from \$2.00 to \$2.50. THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Mmes. Melis, Nordica, Gantvoort, Blanchard, Mardones, Forment, Devniot, Perini, Pulicini, Stroessno, Mme. Tavechia, Sandrin, Ghidini. Cond. Conti.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, AT 8.  
ISADORA DUNCAN

With the  
New York Symphony Orchestra  
WALTER TAMROSCH, Conductor  
In an Entirely New Bach-Wagner Program.

Reserved Seats \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00.  
On Sale Now.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.).  
MASON & HAMILIN PIANOS USED.

**NIELSEN**  
Sings exclusively for the  
**COLUMBIA**

Hear her new records at  
174 Tremont St., Boston. Distributors,  
Or at Any Columbia Dealer.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

STUDY MUSIC IN PARIS  
American pupils should take advantage of the presence in Paris of  
MR. A. GOODRICH.

Address, 4 Square Ferdinand, Rue St. Ferdinand, Paris, to study harmony and composition. Singing and piano playing are taught without the study of the Theory of Music on which they are based. As Americans expect to make American careers there should study theory in English.

Lillian French Read, Soprano  
Engagements and pupils accepted. 507 W.  
2nd st. Chicago; phone Normal 1873.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

GEORGE Distinguished American  
HAMLIN Concert Singer. Address  
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Chicago.

Will coach singers when concert engagements permit.

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pre-  
parative. Location overlooking Long  
Island Sound unsurpassed. For booklet  
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Headmaster.

SECOND HAND W. B. Clarke Co  
BOOKS BOUGHT 26 & 28 Tremont St

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

It is still not too late to buy furs and this is an excellent time to secure them—dealers wish to dispose of stock in order to begin "clean" next fall and therefore reduce their goods far below the prices originally asked. There are doubtless plenty of days before us when it will be a joy to smuggle into the soft warmth of such garments and they can be packed away carefully and brought out as good as new in the fall. Each season brings its own styles, it is true, but those brought last fall will be in good taste next season so that we need fear to buy them now. It is only the ultra-fashions who must have the latest fancy. A good piece of fur distinguishes the wearer, much better than the latest folly of fancy, and even then it is not so much the idea as the way it is carried out. By taking advantage of these reduction sales a superior grade of fur and workmanship is obtained at about half the original price, less than what might be paid at the beginning of the season for inferior articles.

It is a great convenience to have a store near by where little things of good quality can be bought. Fine needles, collars, handkerchiefs, ribbons, a kimono, a nightgown, or an apron are often wanted at once, and ready and there is not the inclination or the time to go downtown for it. Satisfactory supplies of such things and many other little ones that are constantly in demand, can be found at G. A. Bonelli & Co., 270 Massachusetts avenue.

The Tremont waist costs no more than ordinary waists and is very satisfactory to those who wear them. They are sold only by the Glen Shirt and Collar Company, 121 Tremont street. Besides

the fancy waists, the Tremont is shown in a variety of tailored and unadorned linen effects and the neat little stripes in black and in blue or green on white, which are always so attractive for morning wear or business and just the thing for outing trips of whatever nature.

The United Fur Manufacturing Company is a good firm to patronize for trimming, repairing, redyeing, and customizing work. Fur trimmings can be bought as low as 50 cents a yard and from that up. Satisfaction in all things is guaranteed. The company is located at 164A Tremont street, rooms 16 and 17.

Old jewels with their old-fashioned settings are much sought today. They have a beauty of their own that sets them apart from modern productions. A dozen jewels of modern workmanship may be worn and admired, but let one of ancient lineage appear and immediately it is singled out, examined about and examined. A collection of unusual interest and value in old jewels, carvings, staffs, art objects and artistic curios for collectors has been placed on sale by William T. Shepherd of 543 Boylston street. Double width pure silk crepe de chine in all colors, which usually retails at \$1.50 a yard, they are selling at \$1.10. Mail orders are given careful attention.

The best of shoes need attention once in while and the question arises where to take them. If the answer is "Cantor's," he will give them personal attention and all work put upon them will be done by hand. Cantor is at 262A Massachusetts avenue, opposite the storage warehouse.

Muslin underwear valued from \$1.50 to \$2.50 is reduced to \$1 at the mid-winter sale of L. Hirsh, 250 Huntington avenue. There are also special values in silk and wash waists affording an excellent opportunity to lay in an advance supply for summer wear.

Miss Dearing of Lynn has a reputation as a hatter for women that brings her customers from towns all around Lynn and even some from Boston. She is located in the Women's Club House building, 88 Broad street.

A quick-action sale of men's suits and overcoats is on at Richardson's, 388 Washington street. Its object is to dis-

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the adoption of San Francisco as the site for the Panama exposition.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—The Panama exposition is to be held at San Francisco. . . . It is fitting that this should be historically, sentimentally and practically fitting. For this exposition is to celebrate the opening of the great canal.

It is to signalize the linking of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans—an event

for which the world has waited and of which it has dreamed during four centuries. The exposition will be a crowning mark of western progress; of a movement that besides cutting the canal, has occupied the great West of the American continent and turned it into garden and has spread across the Pacific.

UTICA (N. Y.) PRESS—San Francisco and the Golden Gate are more attractive for touring than New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi. More people will go to see the Pacific coast at that time because the cheap excursion rates on the railroads will be more of an attraction than the Panama exposition itself, and the people will avail themselves of the show to get an inexpensive look at California.

ATLANTA (Ga.) JOURNAL—Held at San Francisco, on the outermost point of the continent, the exposition will represent only a segment of the country. It will undoubtedly be a great fair and worth the time of every one who has the leisure and means to visit it. But it will not be, as it should be, a coming together of the American people to celebrate the fruition of one of their mightiest dreams and endeavors.

OMAHA BEE—San Francisco's victory is also the West's. On the threshold of a new era of growth and progress, the west, every state of it, should derive vast benefit from the exposition.

CLEVELAND LEADER—New Orleans had the advantage of comparative nearness to the centre of population and of cheaper fares and less time required for travel from the largest states and cities in the country, but San Francisco scored on the great point of a more favorable climate and the promises of much more generous local support.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### A PUZZLE.

"I have just been reading one of George Meredith's poems."

"Is that so? What is it about?"

"I couldn't find out. There were no footnotes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### POWER OF THE PRESS.

A drop of ink makes thousands think,

As you have often heard.

There is, of course, a lot of force

In just one printed word.

And as they gauge the sporting page

And by the fireside dream,

A drop of ink makes thousands think

They'll have a winning team.

—Washington Herald.

### HARD TO PLEASE.

Always want a bright world

Shinin' in your view,

Yet growlin' when the lightnin'

Would blaze the way for you.

You'd fill the world with wonder

Get hurrahs every minute;

Want to be the thunder

When there's really nothing it.

—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

### CUT DOWN THE SPEED.

Clerk—I can't live on my present salary, sir. It's too uphill work to try to support my family on what I get.

Employer—Why don't you try throw-

ing in a slow gear?—Judge.

—Signs of Spring.

"See any signs of spring out your way?"

"Yes, the robins have begun preliminary practise on the back lots, and a few early ball players have been noticed in the parks."—Washington Herald.

in foreign tongues, he having visited many countries.

Chancellor Burwash of Victoria University has contributed his time and scholarship in assisting in providing a display of Bibles, ancient and modern, such as has never before been seen in this city. About 300 languages are represented in the display, which is at the public library on College street, and rare editions have even been obtained from England for the occasion.

Fascimiles of the most important manuscripts of the Greek New Testament will be on view, as well as an ancient Hebrew manuscript to which much interest attaches. Arrangements have been made by which brief informal addresses on some phase of the exhibit will be delivered each evening by Chancellor Burwash, President Falcone of the University of Toronto, Principal O'Meara of Wycliffe College and others.

Communities all over Canada have been invited by the Bible Society to hold similar celebrations and in England next month the tercentenary will be celebrated on a large scale in various centers. It is understood that his majesty himself will participate in the proceedings, as well as many public men of the British empire.

The object is to increase the study of the Bible, as the book of books, to acquaint the public with something of the labor and sacrifice involved in the preparation and perpetuation of the authorized and subsequent versions, to show something of what has been done in translating the Scriptures into many foreign languages, as well as to exhibit a number of ancient and rare editions.

The celebration which opened Sun-

day will be formally inaugurated

by a mass meeting in Massey Music Hall

on Tuesday evening.

Nothing of a controversial character will be introduced.

Dr. Tomkins of Philadelphia will speak on "The Conquest of Europe and Federation of the World."

The lecturer held out high hopes of realization of such a fed-

eration in the not too remote future.

The territorial division of Europe said

Mr. Phillips, is artificial.

The United States government:

an example, he said, to the world of what a fed-

eration would be like. In the matter of the preservation of the world's peace he said the United States will be an important factor.

### SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

—And now that we are assured of the privilege of holding the exposition, we may look forward to the work to be accomplished and what we must do to make good our boast of giving the world the finest illustration of human progress ever afforded by such an exhibition. We have raised a big sum of money, but, large as it may seem for the purpose, unless its expenditure is carefully directed there will be difficulties.

—ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

—The visitors who go down from the east of the Mississippi valley to the exposition will see one of the richest and most interesting portions of the globe. In the matter of expositions the Pacific coast has recently been faring well, and now the oldest and greatest of all the cities on the big western sea will hold the exposition which is to commemorate the opening of the short cut between the world's two great oceans.

—ATLANTA (Ga.) JOURNAL

—The Panama exposition is to be held at San Francisco, on the outermost point of the continent, the exposition will represent only a segment of the country. It will undoubtedly be a great fair and worth the time of every one who has the leisure and means to visit it. But it will not be, as it should be, a coming together of the American people to celebrate the fruition of one of their mightiest dreams and endeavors.

—OMAHA BEE

—San Francisco's victory is also the West's. On the threshold of a new era of growth and progress, the west, every state of it, should derive vast benefit from the exposition.

—CLEVELAND LEADER

—New Orleans had the advantage of comparative nearness to the centre of population and of cheaper fares and less time required for travel from the largest states and cities in the country, but San Francisco scored on the great point of a more favorable climate and the promises of much more generous local support.

—ATLANTA (Ga.) JOURNAL

—Such a gallant fight cannot but insure to the profit and advantage of this city. It has shown its mettle; it has won thousands of friends and admirers throughout the country. It will be strange, indeed incredible, if we do not secure good results from the enterprise, energy and public spirit New Orleans has displayed in this contest.

—OMAHA BEE

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING GOWN OF MOIRE FUR TRIMMED

*Advantages of showing meats under glass.*



(Courtesy of Tobey & Co.)  
DISPLAY OF MEAT ON COLD STORAGE COUNTERS.

THE modern meat market may be, in certain respects, a very different affair from that of a few years ago. It is coming to be quite the proper thing to show meat under glass, but still on ice. Cold storage counters are built along the sides of the market and down the center much as display counters are in department stores, but only the upper part is of glass. The cold storage apparatus is run through these and the meat is placed within the glass boxes after having been first cut into roasts, steaks, chops, cutlets, etc. In this way it can be inspected easily. The customer can see just what it is he is getting and can choose whether he will have a little fat or a little more lean, or prefers this piece to that, which it is not always possible to do when the butcher goes to his ice box, takes out a piece and tells you it is just what you want, and is liable to be much more satisfactory.

Meat under glass possesses the advantages of a grill, where one goes in, selects his steak, his chop or his fish, the particular one that suits his fancy, and has it cooked before his eyes. The only difference is that at the meat market it has to be sent home before it is cooked. Thoroughly chilled, the meat keeps as well as in the huge refrigerators in which whole carcasses are hung, and, being under glass, is protected from the handling that has been the one objection to meat already cut.

In arranging the meats for the bill of fare a greater variety could be secured if more attention were given to the smoked, salted, dried and pickled meats. There is tongue, for instance. There are both smoked and corned tongues, the corned usually preferred to the smoked as being a little more delicate, but both good and worthy a frequent place on the table. Tongue may be either boiled or baked and served hot with a tomato sauce as is delectable as could be wished.

Boiled corned beef and corned beef hash are household familiar throughout New England, but other localities have not come to appreciate them as they should. Fresh and pickled tripe, greatly as they are liked by large numbers of people,

are scarcely known by many others. There are many ways of cooking them. Almost any cook book will be found to contain several.

Dried beef is more of a side or luncheon dish, a tidbit or a relish, but served with cream or shredded and scrambled with egg it takes on dignity and may be served as the main dish when the family is alone.

Of all salt or smoked meat bacon is the favorite. By itself, with eggs, or as a garnish for other meats or fish, it makes a frequent appearance on most tables. Fried salt pork is not so well known, but it deserves to be, for it is very good, makes a pleasant change and is somewhat cheaper than the bacon. If the pork is very salt it is well to cover it first with water, which should be poured off as soon as it begins to boil, then dip the pork in flour and fry to a rich brown. With mustard this makes a delicious breakfast or luncheon dish and also is good for sandwiches.

Everybody knows about ham, how good it is boiled or broiled or fried, hot or cold, and how to use any small pieces that may be left, but not everybody knows what an advantage it is to buy a ham whole, or even a half of one. It is a great deal cheaper, and is always at hand in case of unexpected company. Such a ham will yield several steaks, and if sliced very thin like dried beef, and friend or broiled and served with fried eggs or with mustard, makes a dish which is a prime favorite in some families and ought to be known in more. A ham will keep indefinitely and cut to the very end, or it can be boiled at any time.

Sausage is of many varieties, its flavor depending on two things, the herbs that are put into it and the food on which the hogs are fed. It is the latter on which the fancy prices are built, as it is expected the food has a noticeable effect upon the flavor. Instead of being always packed in skins, sausage meat is sold in bulk, made into cakes or balls at home and then fried or broiled, many persons not liking the taste of the skin and also thinking the meat itself has a finer flavor when otherwise packed.

## FOR A VALENTINE DAY DINNER

Pretty and timely table decorations.

A attractive centerpiece for a Valentine day dinner is made of a round work basket, gilded and stood on a frame of three gilded broomsticks crossed. In the center of the basket is a big gilded arrow with hearts dangling from the tops, strings of different sized hearts dangling from edge of basket to the cloth, and surrounding the arrow are masses of flowers.

The strings of hearts can be cut from gilt paper, tied with ribbon to match flowers, or they can be in colored paper in several tones of the decoration—which is usually pink or red.

A novel frame for a shallow entree or pudding dish is a covering of pasteboard shaped like a crown, with hearts rampant from the points of crown, also painted on the crown itself. These may be all in one color as of gold or silver paper, or the crown can be gold and the hearts red or pink outlined in raised gilt.

For ice or entree cups pretty home-made affairs can be made by pasting an ordinary paper paté cup to the top of a section of mailing tube—the smallest you can get. This is gilded and the opposite end is pasted to a heart-shaped base of cardboard.

Little silver baskets, such as are sold to hold Easter eggs, may be filled with moss with short stemmed flowers in it. On the handle perch a cupid cut from silver paper or a doll dressed to represent the god of love.

An individual valentine candle makes a pretty place card. This may be an ordinary tin stick of good shape covered with gilt paint with hearts tied to the handle. Use unshaded candles in the color of table decorations.

Improvised candlesticks can be made from heavy cardboard, with heart-shaped base, handle of bent wire and cup of four small hearts placed point up in the center of the base. With gold and silver paint and a box of water colors, such candlesticks can be colored to suit any decoration.

Dainty garlands hung on the sides of a tablecloth can be made of small pink roses—artificial—festooned in scallops with clusters of dangling gilt hearts from

Circular skirt can be made long or short.

MOIRE silk is one of the favorite materials of the season. This gown is made of it, trimmed with fur. It is eminently graceful, yet it is quite simple. The lines are all the best possible, and the narrow effect is preserved without undue exaggeration. The circular skirt can be made long as illustrated or short as preferred, but this length is a pretty and attractive one for dressy costumes.

The blouse is in the favorite surprise style. It has short sleeves that are sewed to the arm-holes. In this case it is made with a square neck and without under sleeves, as the gown is designed for dinners, the theatre and occasions of the sort.

It can be given a quite different effect by being finished with a big collar and a high neck with either three-quarter or long sleeves, as indicated in the small views.

This gown is a handsome one, suited to occasions of half dress. The same

model used for cashmere and made with high neck and collar of satin would be come adapted to afternoons at home yet essentially the design remains the same. For a narrow material the skirt can be made with a seam at the center front. It is fitted with smoothness over the hips and can be finished at the back either in habit style or with inverted plait, but the plain skirt is the preferred one of this season.

For a woman of medium size, the waist will require  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of material 24 or 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards 24 or 27,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 or  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards 44 inches wide; for trimming the gown will be needed  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of fur.

A pattern of the waist No. 6856, sizes 34 to 42 inches bust or of the skirt No. 6809, sizes 22 to 32 inches waist can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

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There are many ways of cooking them.

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To CLEAN COPPER

Mix together two tablespoonsfuls of flour, the same quantity of salt and three tablespoonsfuls of sand into a thin paste with vinegar. Clean the copper with this mixture, then rinse it thoroughly in hot water and polish it with a soft cloth or leather. Articles cleaned thus will last bright for some time.—Racine Journal.

## BEFORE IRONING

Clothes will not dry out so quickly if sprinkled and packed in a tin boiler the night before ironing day, says the Racine Journal. They should be packed as tight as possible and the top placed on the boiler.

Attractive place cards may be two small hearts of covered satin, tied together with bows of baby ribbon and fastened with a loop. Those for the men may be pen wipers with leaves of chamois on inside and a small calendar pad pasted on outside; for the girls have leaves of fine flannel for needle book, with a tiny pair of scissors attached and a small pocket of satin on the under heart to hold a thimble.—New York Times.

## DOMESTIC WORK

The London county council is offering scholarships in domestic training. The conditions are:

Candidates—(1) Must be not less than 17 and less than 25 years of age.

(2) Must have been in some branch of domestic service for at least one year previous to the date of the competitive examination.

(3) Must be ordinarily resident within the area of the administrative county of London, provided they are self-supporting and over 21 years of age, otherwise their parents (or guardians) must be a resident; and their parents (or guardians) must be in receipt of an income from all sources not exceeding £100 a year.

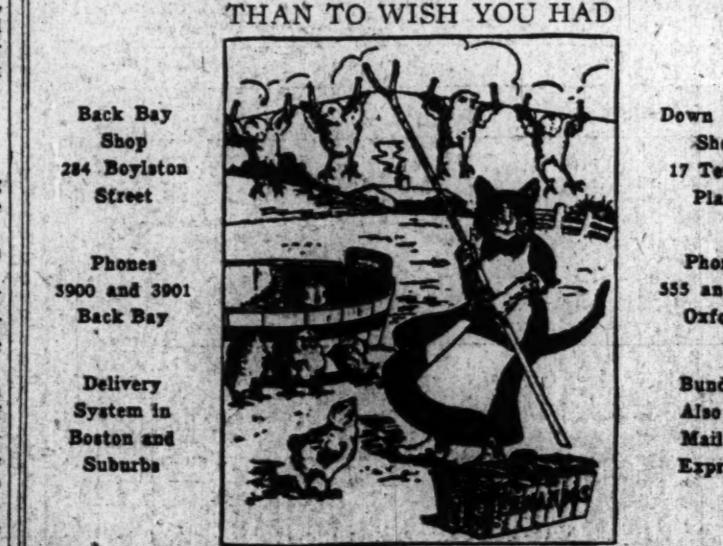
Value of the scholarships—(1) Free instruction in household cookery on five full days a week, for a period of 12 weeks.

(2) Free provision of dinner at school during tenure and payment of £5 in two equal instalments, for traveling and other expenses—Montreal Star.

## WIRE GUARD

In building or remodeling a house, before the final boards are put on the pantry, have it lined throughout with mosquito wire. It will make it mouse-proof.—Racine Journal.

## IT IS BETTER TO SEND TO LEWANDOS THAN TO WISH YOU HAD



AMERICAS GREATEST CLEANSERS DYERS LAUNDERERS Executive Office 22 Boylston Street Boston SHOPS IN NEW YORK ALBANY ROCHESTER PHILADELPHIA NEW HAVEN BRIDGEPORT WORCESTER SPRINGFIELD NEW YORK WATERBURY SALEM SOUTH BOSTON CAMBRIDGE Over 1000 agents throughout the country

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HAIR DRESSING SHAMPOOING MANICURING FACIAL CLEANSING

Largest and Finest Establishment of its Kind in the World.

## TRIED RECIPES

### SWEET CORN MUFFINS.

A HEAPING cupful of cornmeal mixed with a cup and a half of flour, half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cream or tarter; rub this mixture through a sieve. Beat two tablespoonfuls of sugar until creamy, then add the beaten whites and yolks of three eggs. Dissolve one teaspoonful of sugar in two cupfuls of milk; stir this into the sugar, butter and egg mixture. Now add the other material and beat; put into buttered muffin tins and bake in a quick oven half an hour.

### SCOTCH APPLE TART.

Peel and core half a dozen tart apples and place in a crock in a slow oven, adding neither water nor sugar. When tender mix in Sultana raisins, allowing quarter of a pound to each pound of apples. Turn into a deep chafing dish, sprinkle with sugar and grated lemon, cover with a top crust, prickling well to allow for the escape of steam, and bake in a quick oven. Serve with milk.—Portland Telegram.

### BAKED NUT CANDY.

Whites three eggs, one cup granulated sugar, two cups brown sugar, two cups nut meats broken in pieces. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff and beat in gradually a pound of nuts. Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

### OYSTER AND CELERY SALAD.

Pick over and wash a pint of medium sized oysters. Bring them quickly to a boil and as soon as plump remove from the fire and drain. Cut in two and measure. Marinate with a French dressing and set aside half, the quantity of finely cut celery (using only the tender white places), and a little finely chopped cucumber pickle (to taste). Mix lightly and moisten, with a good salad dressing. Pile in lettuce cups and garnish with hard-boiled egg.

### LIGHT CAKE.

One often likes a simple light cake. The following is very good: Mix one half cupful of butter, one cup of sugar, three fourths of a cup of milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder and one and three fourths cup of flour. Flavor with vanilla. This recipe is very nice for Washington pies.

### FRYED CAULIFLOWER.

Clean and separate the cauliflower and trim the stalks to a point. Cook five minutes in boiling water, drain and cook again in fresh boiling water to which a tablespoonful of salt has been added. When tender, drain and roll each piece in sifted bread crumbs, cover with beaten eggs diluted with two tablespoonfuls of water; drain and roll again in crumbs and fry in deep fat to a golden brown. Drain on soft paper and serve at once on a folded napkin with sprigs of parsley between them and tomato sauce in a separate dish.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

## FOR TRAVELERS

Women who travel much in the winter should remember that furs and heavy outer garments take so much room in the trunks that everything else must be reduced to the minimum of space, says the Philadelphia North American. Therefore see that as many of your undergarments as possible be combinations, three and two piece; and make even underskirts and corset covers as far as possible of lace or china silk. Then they can be rolled up into almost nothing, and room will be left for more conspicuous, though not more important, clothing.

## CELLAR HINT

The cellar or other similar room in which vegetables and fruits, either green or canned, are stored for the winter should have the windows open on mild days for ventilation and for lowering the temperature of the room for chilling the store, says the Racine Journal. The cooler they are held, without freezing, the better they will keep.

## BOOK COVER

A cook book may be made dainty by a cover of gray crash, on which butterflies are outlined in bright colors, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. This kind of a cover may be easily laundered and therefore is very practical for a cook book.

## HOW SHOES ARE MADE

Learn how sixty wonderful machines make shoes as durable and comfortable as if hand sewed.

Learn how shoes made on these sixty machines are sure to give long wear to the buyer.

Learn, too, how the Goodyear Welt System of shoe-making has reduced the cost of high-grade shoes to one-third the prices the hand shoemaker used to charge.

This knowledge will help you to buy shoes intelligently. It will show you how to get value received for your shoe money.

Don't spend another cent for shoes till you learn how to distinguish Goodyear Welts. The booklets tell you how.

Your name and address on a post-card brings these booklets without cost.

1. Contains an identifying list of over five hundred shoes sold under a special name or trade-mark, made by the Goodyear Welt process.

2. Describes the Goodyear Welt process in detail and pictures the sixty marvelous machines employed.

3. "The Secret of the Shoe—An Industry Transformed." The true story of a great American achievement.

4. "An Industrial City." Illustrated—descriptive of the great model factory of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly, Massachusetts.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO., BOSTON, MASS.

## GOODYEAR WELT

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

## FURNITURE DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, February the 14th and 15th.

A very extensive collection of odd pieces of Furniture in models that are to be discontinued, at 50% less than usual prices.

Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Service Tables, Bedroom Chairs and Rockers of Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, Bird's-eye Maple, White Enamel and English Arts and Crafts Oak.

23rd Street



## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Among the most recent sales of city proper realty is that of the property numbered 10 to 12 South Market street, extending through to 36 Chatham street, in the market district. Thomas G. Washburn is the new owner and Horace G. Allen, the grantor, is said to have received a price greatly in excess of the total valuation of \$75,000. There is a six-story granite front mercantile building, standing on 1500 square feet of land, the latter rated by the assessors as worth \$63,000.

Through the office of Joseph Cowan, Rogers building, William J. McCandless of Dorchester has purchased from the Realty Trust of Massachusetts 7552 feet of land on the Washington street boulevard in West Roxbury. He buys for investment and will erect on the lot a two family frame house.

Mr. Cowan also reports the sale of the four-story, octagon-front, brick dwelling, and 1682 feet of land, all assessed on \$7000, of which \$2900 is the rating on the land, at 17 Rutland square, South End. William J. Forbes of Berwick, Me., takes title from F. J. Pitts.

Annie Parker Sullivan was the purchaser of a beach cottage on Sagamore hill, Nantasket, through the office of Mr. Cowan. Henry McHannan, the grantor, was represented by J. H. Spaulding.

At Adams Shore, Quincy, Andrew Kelly has purchased seven lots of land consisting of lot 134, Bittern road, containing 5520 square feet, owned by Robert F. Sanderson; lot 77, Pelican and Albatross roads, containing 7385 square feet, belonging to the trustees of the Adams Shore Land Company; lot 60, Sea street, containing 5147 square feet, owned by W. H. Gilman; lot 211, Pelican road, containing 4500 square feet, by John A. Gilman; lot 241, Gannet road, containing 4520 square feet, and lots 232 and 233, Gannet road, containing 8500 square feet, by James R. Murphy. The average price of the lots was 10 cents a foot. Atwood, Pattee & Potter, Niles building, were the brokers.

## METAL FURNITURE FOR DEEDS.

A special appropriation of \$5400 has just been allowed by the city government upon the petition of Register of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald, to provide additional fireproof metal furniture for the new record hall. When this is installed, it will complete the layout designed by Register Fitzgerald, who has effected many improvements during his administration.

## RENT MONEY BUILT HOME.

"About eight months after we had commenced keeping house, something happened to start me thinking," says a writer in *The World Today*. "I learned that our landlord had borrowed a sum of money with which to build more houses—like the one we occupied—to rent. There must be money in renting property to other people, I reasoned, so that night I did some figuring. Our landlord was borrowing money at 6 per cent interest and letting us have the use of it for a trifle more than 15 per cent, for we were paying \$108 a year for the use of \$700. Even after counting off his taxes, insurance, upkeep and so on, we were paying him a good profit on his investment. Right then and there we decided that, some way, we would get a house of our own. We would take the landlord's profits ourselves."

We are now in the sixth year of our married life, and have occupied for almost a year the house which we built on our lots. This house is an embodiment of our own ideas and, I might say, our ideals. Although not large, it is thoroughly modern, with hardwood floors, hot water heat, fireplaces, electric lights, basement running water and a fair quota of other conveniences. Within three months after we moved in we were offered a profit of not quite \$500 on the place, and, since then, two adjoining lots, the same size as our own, have sold for \$2000.

"Of course, the place still numbers a mortgage among its other 'modern improvements,' but the mortgage is not quite as husky as it once was. It has been our experience that a debt of this kind is a constant incentive to added effort and thrift.

"The proper way to figure the cost of owning one's home is to count interest at a fair rate on the entire investment, together with the taxes, insurance, upkeep, repairs and so on, and it should be remembered that when one rents, the landlord must not only charge enough to cover all those expenses, but to cover his profit besides. The landlord cannot afford to rent his property for a sum that will bring him merely ordinary interest on his investment—he could loan his money and get that without the risk or trouble incidental to property ownership."

"Owning one's own home means saving the landlord's profit. The fearsome 'depreciation' or 'keeping up the place' bugaboo, which deters so many from buying or building is mostly a false alarm; in any five, growing city or town the appreciation in the value of the property will more than offset the depreciation of the improvements thereon. As an incentive to save and a check on useless expenditure, there is nothing better than going in debt for a home."

## INCREASE IN REALTY VALUES.

In a recent article on realty sales in New York city the New York Sun says:

"It is only by comparing values of today with those of yesterday that one can appreciate how amazingly real estate in this town has enhanced. On Fifth Avenue 10 years ago one could have bought all the property he wanted for \$50 to \$80 a square foot. The prevailing price for lots was \$150,000 to \$200,000, figures considered just as exorbitant as the prices quoted today."

"When the Barney-Sheldan syndicate bought the northwest corner of Fifth

avenue and Twenty-fourth street in 1901 at the rate of \$63,44 a square foot the wiseacres shook their heads. Mr. Barney and his associates bought 21,612 square feet, or about 8½ city lots, for \$1,371,257.

"Shortly afterward the syndicate sold the corner plot, containing 6000 square feet, to the Knickerbocker Trust Company for \$625,000, which was at the rate of over \$104 a square foot. Today the Knickerbocker Trust Company's property is valued by the city at \$1,180,000.

"Two years earlier William Waldorf Astor bought No. 323 Fifth avenue together with an adjoining parcel on Thirty-second street for \$380,000. Mr. Astor now gets 20 per cent. on his investment in rents every year.

"In 1894 the Coulter estate bought No. 428, a 15x100 lot, for \$152,000. Eight years later the estate sold to A. J. Thomas for \$195,000. Two months after the Thomas purchase F. V. and J. H. Burton bought next door at No. 426, a 22-foot lot, for \$200,000. This was at the rate of \$90.90 a square foot. Mr. Burton bought this property in June and in August he bought No. 430, a 25-foot lot, at the rate of \$100 a square foot.

"In February of the same year the property opposite, a plot of \$560 square feet at the northeast corner of Thirty-eighth street, had been purchased by the New York Realty Corporation at \$64.83 a square foot. Mr. Burton's property was not a corner, yet he paid over \$36 a square foot more than the Realty Corporation had paid six months earlier.

"Andrew J. Connick bought 744 Fifth avenue in 1899 for \$190,000. Last year Lady Paget, who owns the property adjoining at No. 246, was offered \$650,000.

"The Union League Club site at the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth street is worth today about \$2,000,000. In 1880, when the club leased the corner it was valued at about \$75,000 a lot. During the subsequent years it advanced in value until in 1901, when the property was appraised for a new lease, it was found to be worth \$400,000. Since then it is said to have increased 500 per cent.

"The old Lotos Club property, a little further north, which was resold this spring to Knoedler & Co., at a profit of \$50,000.

"The site of St. Patrick's cathedral was purchased by the trustees of the cathedral and St. Peter's church in Bayside street for \$500 in 1820. In 1852 St. Peter's trustees sold their interest in the property to the cathedral for \$50,000. Today the cathedral site is the most valuable on the avenue and is easily worth several millions.

"Collis P. Huntington bought the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh street in 1889, a plot of 5¾ lots, for \$450,000. This was an enormous price for Fifth avenue residence property and even the London Times in its issue of July 16, 1889, thought it notable enough to require a paragraph. A conservative estimate of the value of this property today is about \$2,000,000."

## REALTY INTERESTS PROTEST.

The Real Estate Brokers Association of Dorchester, of which Raymond P. DeLano is secretary, has sent an open letter to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the United Improvement Society, the Master Builders Association and the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The letter says in part:

"As secretary of the Real Estate Brokers Association of Dorchester, I wish to call your attention to the menacing and dangerous legislation proposed and outlined by House bills No. 818 and No. 444.

"Bill No. 818 is being discussed more or less by one particular newspaper, but as to the little joker, bill No. 444, no one seems to be apprised of it. Both, however, have been introduced upon petition of Mayor Fitzgerald and others, and many truly public-spirited men and even many property owners are unwittingly aligning themselves with the special interests back of these measures. The special claims of public benefits and better protection from fire, etc., have caused many to approve when, if care to read the actual bills had been exercised and their ultimate results deduced, a storm of disapproval and objections would have been the reply.

"Our organization has investigated the matter and finds its backers and originators to be backed by wholly selfish motives, also we find the effect of this legislation upon Boston would be most unhealthy and objectionable.

"We wish to call attention to the fact that the press in general have not printed the exact bills, so that the general public does not know their exact import.

"If enacted, the following inevitable results will accrue, namely: Building operations of all kinds for wooden and even brick houses, in all the suburban districts of the city, will almost entirely stop; many thousand building tradesmen and mechanics and laborers will be thrown out of employment and forced to leave Boston, some 8000 to 9000 individual lot owners will lose their holdings as their lots will become literally confiscated and made absolutely worthless to any one, many large owners of land would lose practically one fifth of the value of their land. From even today's low market price would be deducted almost a fourth of possible lots to sell under revised plans. One tenth of the possible future (maximum) population would be absolutely barred out, meaning that Boston's business interests and Boston's treasury would be deprived of one tenth of the possible income and profits, as is sure to come under the present laws. The burden of taxation will become heavier and ten tenths of the taxes must be paid by nine tenths of the population, thus saddled with not only their own burdens but from 10 to 15 per cent

of stagnant, unproductive areas of our city.

"To quote figures which are substantially correct, conservative if anything is the statement that some \$30,000,000 of land will become practically useless, meaning that Boston will lose the possible income from at least \$120,000,000 worth of improved property.

## ROXBURY LEADS TODAY.

A \$12,500 real estate deal just consummated in the Roxbury district involves the property numbered 27 to 33 Circuit street, between Herman and Regent streets, comprising two frame houses and a lot of 6205 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$2500. The new owner is Helen B. Parmenter and the grantor is Mary E. Bartlett. This is the biggest of today's transactions in point of assessment.

Another good-sized realty sale today is that whereby the three-story and basement swill-front brick house at 15 Greenwich park, near Columbus avenue, in city proper, has been acquired by Peter Barsuglia, the title being given by Anna B. Converyest, et al. The total assessment is \$8300, of which amount \$2700 is on the 2184 square feet of land in the North End of the city proper.

Rosa Carbone has conveyed to Michelangelo Haccettullo and wife the parcel at 209 Salem street, near Charter street, consisting of a 3½-story brick house and 820 square feet of land, the whole valued for taxing purposes at \$7100. This land's share is \$400.

Two other city proper parcels figure in today's sales. Two 2½ story brick houses and a total of 2010 feet of land at 32 Northfield street running through to and numbered 102 Camden street, South End, have passed to the ownership of Daniel Meyer et al., the grantor being the Agnes B. O'Brien estate. The entire valuation is \$6300, of which the land carries \$2000.

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For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece  
of paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR  
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**ADJUSTER**—Wanted, experienced adjuster on S. & S. box covering machines; party with knowledge of paperette work preferred. Address by letter only, NATIONAL PAPERETTE CO., Springfield, Mass.

**ASSISTANTS** wanted, reliable man and wife who will exchange work for basement rent free, everything furnished. MRS. E. H. ST. BODOLPH, St. Boston, Tel. 484-1-M-B, 18.

**BADGE MAKER** wanted, experienced BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**BLACKSMITHS** wanted for factory; must be experienced on light and heavy forgings; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER** to a first-class man can do class position and good wages; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**BOOKKEEPERS** wanted, experienced in single entry and double entry; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**BOOKKEEPER**—Wanted, young man; be robust, able to withstand conditions during the absence of manager. Apply by letter only to GEO. H. CLARK, Advertising Dept., Christian Science Monitor.

**BOOKCOMPOSITION** wanted at once JOHN M. CARLSON & CO., 28 Lynn, Mass.

**CABINET MAKERS** wanted for high-grade furniture; only experienced men need apply. L. E. KIMBALL & CO., Worcester, Mass.

**CHINA AND GLASS PACKER** wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**WAITER AND SLIDE MAN** wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**CITY TEAMSTER** wanted, experienced freight depots BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**CLERK** wanted, experienced advertising BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**CLERK** wanted in stock room, railroad company; young man, in Somerville; two weeks' notice required; stamp for reply. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**COMPOTISOR**—Ad compositor wanted; apply immediately ready for work. EVERETT, 15 Tremont st., Boston.

**COMPOTISOR** wanted in city; must be figure with references. \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**COMPOTISOR** (1) wanted—In City, day shift, office, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**COUNTRY MILK TEAMSTER** wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**DRAFTHSMEN**—Wanted, first-class draughtsmen and designers. ADDITIONAL SHOE MACHINERY CO., Emp. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**DRAGGERS** wanted on large size hammers; highest wages paid; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**DRY GOODS, MILLINERY OR SMALLWARES** PACKER wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**ELEVATOR BOY** wanted \$8. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**FIREMAN** wanted; must be temperate and sober; address to J. V. V. COOPER, boiler room, Garrison st. bldg., Mass. Inst. Tech., Boston.

**FISHERMILK OPERATOR** or rapid typewriter wanted \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**FOREMAN**—Wanted, experienced laundry foreman for men's fine wels. Apply to HAYWOOD BOOT & SHOE CO., Worcester, Mass.

**FOREMAN** wanted for publishing and printing plant; similar experience; first-class wages to good man; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**FOREMAN** wanted, for polishing and grinding; must be reliable; steady work; first-class wages to good man; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**CHAMBERMAID** wanted, hotel; \$15. room and board. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**CHAMBERMAID** wanted, hotel; \$15. room and board. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**COOK AND SECOND MAID** wanted in family of 3 in Cambridge; experience and reference required. MERCANTILE MARKET CO., 122 Green st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**MEAT CUTTER** wanted, experienced references required. MERCANTILE MARKET CO., 122 Green st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**LAUNDRY MAN** wanted that understands washing; must have or get license for high pressure boiler; steady work; Protestant preferred. HOME WET WASH LAUNDRY, 157 Cambridge st., Boston.

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**LINTOPTIST**—Wanted, first-class lithoptist; good proof required. DAILY NEWS OFFICE, Fall River, Mass.

**SEAL CUTTER** wanted, experienced references required. MERCANTILE MARKET CO., 122 Green st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**COOK AND SECOND MAID** wanted in country 12 miles out; good wages; references required. MISS SHEA, 37 Fayette St., Boston.

**COOK AND SECOND MAID** wanted for brass castings in Peabody; \$2.75 per day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**MILL HELPER**—Wanted, 2 or 3 good dressers; steady work; \$14-\$16 per week. BURLINGTON MILLS, Winooski, Vt.

**MOULDERS** (brass) wanted, experienced on brass castings. In Peabody; \$2.75 per day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**FEEDS FEEDER** (job) wanted in Boston, young man; \$6. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**PRESSMAN** wanted, experienced on 16 dies; and men's dyed and cleaned garments. HARRY W. THOMPSON, 377 Farnham st., Malden, Mass.

**PRINTER** wanted, experienced one who can type and feed press. DONALD W. PENN, 23 Naples road, Brookline, Mass.

**FACTORY GIRLS** wanted \$4.50 BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**FACTORY WORKERS** wanted candy and cake. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

**RETAIL GROCERY CLERKS** wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**RETAIL STATIONERY SALESMEN** wanted; prefer trade; \$18-\$22. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**SALESMAN** wanted, experienced merchant's tools. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**SALESMAN** wanted to present sale and profitable enterprise; to present state of evidence and references. ADDRESS JAMES E. KNOTT, 120 Franklin st., Boston.

**FOLDERS** wanted, experienced, at THE TAILOR PRESS, 27 Beach st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**SALESMAN**—Wanted by HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO., experienced man for fruit department. SEE MR. LAURICELLA, 15 Langdon st., Boston.

**SHORT ORDER COOK AND WAITER** wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**STEAM SHOVEL OPERATOR** wanted; \$150 per month to good man; position stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**STENOGRAPHER** wanted, young woman, BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

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**STORE ROOM MAN** wanted, hotel BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**SUPERINTENDANT** wanted, for large machine shop employing about 700 men; special machinery; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**TIRE CHAIR MAKER** wanted, first-class AI in every respect; state wages expected BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**TOOL AND MACHINE DESIGNERS** wanted; first-class; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**TYPEWRITER SALESMAN** wanted, exp. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**VALVE DRAFTSMAN**—To first-class man we can offer first-class position; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, room 15, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

**WAITER AND SLIDE MAN** wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

**WAGON LETTERER AND STRIPED** wanted BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington St., Boston.

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**WAIVER SORTERS** — THE TALBOT WOOL COMBING CO., Norton, Mass., require a few good, steady, experienced wood sorters.

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE**

**ASSISTANTS** wanted, reliable man and wife who will exchange work for basement rent free; everything furnished. MRS. E. H. ST. BODOLPH, St. Boston, Tel. 484-1-M-B, 18.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER**—Wandy at end desired position in large Protestant home in Boston or near suburbs; references given. MRS. F. D. OLIVER, 9 Powelton road, Dorchester, Mass.

**COMPANION OR ATTENDANT'S position** wanted with elderly person. \$15 per week. Feb. 15. MARY C. RICH, 824 E. Broadway, South Boston.

**COMPANION**—Young, well educated woman desires position as companion to lady on western ranch or in California. GEDDIFIELD, 88 Mountfort st., Boston.

**COMPANION**—Want to position as companion and attendant to elderly lady by middle-aged woman, much traveled, speaking French and Spanish, after 1st March. MARY A. SMITH, 100 Franklin St., Mary W. 923 Columbus avenue, Boston.

**COOK-HOUSEMAID**—desire position. Write or telephone only. ELLEN CULLIGAN, 43 East Brookline st., Boston.

**COOK**—Desire position; accommodates by hour day or week; can furnish references and any kind of work needed in family. H. H. HARVEY, 100 EMP. BUREAU, 138 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**COOKS**—Young couple (colored) would like position together; both good cooks. MARY TALIAFERRO, 130 Dartmouth St., Boston.

**COOK AND PARLOR MAID** with situation; city or country; references. Apply at the BACK BAY EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston.

**COOK**, first-class, all-round, desires situation; good salary; no laundry; experience; club or institution preferred; references. ELIZABETH WALTON, 36 Union park, Boston.

**COOK**—All-round cook, small restaurant and private; references desired; will accommodate; will accompany. MRS. JOSEPHINE A. NEWELL, 6 Garfield ave., Revere, Mass.

**COOK AND SECONDA MAID** would like a room together; P. E. Price, reference and references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**COPYIST**—Lady, good recommendations, desire employment; few hours daily writing or copying. MABEL A. RIBBY, 14 Lincoln st., Waltham.

**DRESSMAKER AND MENDER** desire employment; will help by day or night; address. H. H. HARVEY, 100 EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced, desires employment. MRS. A. J. BRYANT, 22 Claremont pk., Boston. Tel. 2141-R.

**EMPLOYMENT** desired for Saturday afternoon. Address. H. H. HARVEY, 100 EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**GENERAL HOUSEWIFE GIRL** wished situation; city; wages \$6. Apply at the BACK BAY EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston.

**GENERAL WORK ON COOKING** wanted by capable girl; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2954-18.

**GENERAL WORK**—Woman (Protestant) desires employment; washing, ironing or housecleaning. MRS. M. J. WALLACE, 130 Belmont st., Everett, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER ASSISTANT**—Cheerful, sensible young woman (protestant, please), 18 to 22 years, as household assistant and office clerk, for good home and sumptuous remuneration. Address in office work. NORMAN HUFF, 121 Franklin St., Athol, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—desired position with elderly couple; good cook and careful manager; near Boston. MRS. LOUISA COLE, S. Sanborn st., Reading, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, wanted; position as housekeeper, all round; good home; rather than high wages. MISS MARIETTA A. KIRBY, 53 North Main st., Natick, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, American, experienced, competent; desire position in institution or hotel; references. MISS KATHERINE MILLER, 25 Hudson st., Worcester, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Protestant woman (41), well educated; desires position near church; good home; good references. Address. H. H. HARVEY, 100 EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—American woman, wife of a good man; wants position in family; taking full charge; good seamstress; references given. C. E. TAYLOR, 11 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—(Institution) also trained; address. \$10-15 per week; good references. Mention No. 4021, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service to all) 5 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Middie-aged woman; desires position as housekeeper, or as attendant for elderly lady; references. ANNE E. HUNTERSS, 117 Hill st., Chelsea, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Capable, Protestant, American housekeeper (38), with little boy 5 years, desires position in country or city school. MRS. F. HILLI, 3 Telegraph st., Roxbury.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Refined, experienced, capable woman would like position in nice home with two elderly or business people; good reference. Address. MRS. H. H. HARVEY, 100 EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—desired position, apartment house or lodging house; best references. A. C. GETCHELL, 58 Berkley st., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, capable, Protestant, with little boy, wants position in quiet country home near school; neat and orderly; good reference. Address. MRS. F. HILL, 3 Telegraph st., South Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Wanted, position by experienced woman. MRS. R. A. FAIRBANKS, 137 Appleton st., Boston.

**HOUSEWORK**—Reliable woman desires employment for the day; light housework. SADIE TORREY, 20 Benten st., Roxbury, Mass.

**LAUNDRESS** wants situation; do laundry; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**LAUNDRESS**—desired permanent place in family to do wet laundry (Scotch Protestant). GEO. H. HARVEY, 100 EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**LAUNDRESS**—desired employment, preferably ladies' work. MARY MACPHERSON, 44 E. Newton st., Boston.

**LAUNDRESS**—desired permanent place in family to do wet laundry (Scotch Protestant). GEO. H. HARVEY, 100 EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

**LAUNDRESS-COOK** (colored), experienced, desires position by day or week. MRS. JULIA CLARK, 49 Camden st., Boston.

**LAUNDRESS**—First-class Swedish laundress; desire employment; references. MRS. J. JOHNSON, 141 Lenox st., Roxbury.

**LAUNDRESS**—(about 16 years) wanted to take care of studio and was on teacher and dress; best references required; call or address. MARY A. WARREN, 30 25th st., New York.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**LAUNDRESS**—Colored woman desires employment. MRS. LUCY PHILIPS, 130 Cambridge St., South Boston.

**MAID**—Colored woman desires employment daily as general maid or laundry; in or out of city. LEONA KILDARE, 63 Kendall st., Boston.

**MAID**—Neat colored girl desires employment; will care for apartment; sleep home. MRS. JOHN PRICE HILL, Depot st., Chateaugay, N. Y.

**MAID**—Neat colored girl desires employment mornings; or will care for apartment; 3 in family; references required. LOUISE PARKER, 2 Dartmouth St., Boston.

**MAID**—Neat colored girl desires employment; will care for apartment; sleep home. MRS. JOHN PRICE HILL, Depot st., Chateaugay, N. Y.

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**MAID**—Ne

# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## AMERICAN WOOLEN RECEIVES ORDERS OF GOOD VOLUME

Fair Degree of Activity at Looms Promised for Coming Months, Although Prices Are Lower.

### SURPLUS IS EARNED

Although the heavyweight season is still too young to make possible a definite forecast of its result, the American Woolen Company is, nevertheless, at present receiving orders in a volume which bespeaks a very fair degree of activity for its looms during the coming six months. At the same time prices at which orders are being booked are apparently figured on the basis of bringing in sufficient business to keep the mills running at something near capacity rather than to insure fair manufacturing profits. Prices of raw wool are perhaps 10 per cent to 15 per cent lower than a year ago, but reductions in prices of goods are somewhat greater. It is figured that the prices quoted for finished product this season are lower, as compared with the prices of raw wool, than at any previous time in several years.

The 1911 year, however, does not promise to be a boom season in the woolen and worsted trades. It will be recalled that after the panic of 1907 mills in general for a time shut down about 70 per cent of their capacity, and, with the exception of the 1909 year, have been running on short time in some branches off and on ever since. Last year, though the American Woolen Company entered on its new fiscal year with an aggregate of sales of something like \$20,000,000 for January and February, which figure was 40 per cent of the total business received during the entire 1909 year, later months were a distinct disappointment. In May last the big company was operating only about 71 per cent of capacity, and this curtailment was later increased until in June only about 59 per cent of the machinery was in operation.

Lately business has picked up somewhat and unofficial estimates place the amount of machinery which the American Woolen Company is now turning at about 70 per cent of total capacity.

It is interesting to note, however, that in spite of these three years of adverse conditions, the American Woolen Company has shown the 7 per cent dividends on its \$40,000,000 preferred stock fully earned in all except the year 1908. The past year it is understood to have earned the 7 per cent in full, with something of a surplus.

With regard to present conditions, a high official of the American Woolen Company says: "There is at present no very great amount of business going on in either the men's wear or women's wear woolen and worsted trade. The mills, generally speaking, at this season of the year, open up their loomage for orders for the coming or present season. The business has been so restricted during the last year that the present unremunerative prices were necessary to secure work to keep the employees of the industry employed rather than for expectant profits."

### DIVIDENDS

The Hoosac Cotton Mills Company has declared its first quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 10.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company reduced its dividend to 5 per cent for 1910 as against 7 per cent paid in 1909.

Directors of Merrimac Manufacturing Company have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred payable March 3 to stock of record Feb. 13.

### STUDENT'S PARDON SOUGHT.

ITHACA—Governor Dix is to be appealed to by Cornell students for the pardon of Ralph Perkins of Hudson, Mass., one of the students who was implicated in the brush with the Ithaca police a week ago.

### THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTING WEATHER FOR EAST AND WEST COUNTRY: Unsettled; occasional snow or rain tonight; Tuesday, rising temperature; moderate east to south winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather; snow or rain tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY.

8 a.m. .... 26°12 noon ..... 36  
2 p.m. .... 30  
Average temperature yesterday, 32°.

### IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal .... St. Louis ..... 44  
Nantes .... Chicago ..... 38  
New York .... Boston ..... 38  
Washington .... St. Paul ..... 36  
Jacksonville .... Birmingham ..... 36  
New Orleans .... Denver ..... 62  
San Francisco .... San Diego ..... 56  
St. Paul .... Portland, Ore. .... 44

### ALMANAC FOR TONIGHT.

Sun rises ..... 6:41 Moon sets ..... 5:41 a.m.  
Sun sets ..... 3:13 High water ..... 12:30 p.m.  
Length of day. 10:31

### BETTER COTTON OUTLOOK FORCES LOWER PRICES

General Liquidation in the Market Is Brought About by Belief That a Larger Area Will Be Harvested.

The cotton market was weak and unsettled last week, making new low records for the movement under more or less general liquidation and aggressive selling for short account. The low point was reached on Thursday, when March contracts sold at 13.98, May at 14.17 and July at 14.10, or a decline of about 130 points from the high records of the season. Prices are somewhat above the bottom and it is considered significant of continued confidence in a lower market that there were not active covering operations and an important rally, considering the extent of the recent loss.

While there may be some special reason for the failure of the market to show more rallying power, it seems that the declining tendency in a more general sense is due to larger estimates of the crop, reduced forecasts or requirements and a feeling that a modified drought situation in the Southwest and the spread of the boll weevil will be offset in crop results next season by a greatly increased area and more intensive cultivation. It is the movement that is responsible for the increased views of the commercial crop, as the into sight is running considerably in excess of last year.

The falling off in trade in Lancashire and rumors of labor troubles in that section, together with the failure of domestic mill accounts to show any improvement, seem to be responsible for the less bullish view of requirements, and the action of the market certainly suggests a feeling more or less general in the trade that supplies will be found sufficient to supply all requirements between now and new crop receipts above the 14-cent level. Meanwhile southern spot markets hold relatively steady.

### FLOW OF GERMAN CAPITAL ABROAD

BERLIN—In the Reichstag Count Kanitz, representing the Conservatives, made the interpellation of which he gave notice on Feb. 1, as to what steps the imperial chancellor proposes to take to prevent the German market from being flooded with foreign securities and the excessive flow of German capital abroad. The interpellation was brought about through the application of the Berlin Industrial Bank to the listing authorities of the boeroe to admit the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad to quotation.

The minister of commerce said the government had no means of preventing the banking world or the individual capitalists from investing money in foreign securities, and a general prohibition against the investment of home capital under certain conditions in foreign securities would be useless and perhaps economically injurious. The function of the government was to see to it that German capital was invested in foreign securities in a natural and normal manner.

The government had to see that the necessities of the home market and home industry were not harmfully influenced by investment in foreign securities. This, the minister declared, was especially desirable in view of imperial and state bonds. Consequently those securities should be rejected, which were neither commercially nor politically important, or which could be easily sold.

### SOUTHERN LUMBER.

Partition B and better, 3/4@31, \$27@28; No. 2 common 1x6, \$17.50@18; No. 2 common, 1x8, \$18.50@19.25; flooring edge grain A, \$38.50@40; flooring edge grain B, \$34.50@35.50; flooring edge grain C, \$29.75@30.50; flooring flat grain A, \$26.75@27.75; flooring flat grain B, \$25@26.

Laths, spruce—1½ inch, \$3.70@3.80; 1½ inch, \$3.35@3.40.

Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet extras \$48@50; clear \$46@48.

Southern LUMBER.

Partition B and better, 3/4@31, \$27@28; No. 2 common 1x6, \$17.50@18; No. 2 common, 1x8, \$18.50@19.25; flooring edge grain A, \$38.50@40; flooring edge grain B, \$34.50@35.50; flooring edge grain C, \$29.75@30.50; flooring flat grain A, \$26.75@27.75; flooring flat grain B, \$25@26.

North Carolina pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in., \$29@30; part No. 1, 13-16½, 3½, \$20@30; roofers, 6 inch, \$17.50@18; roofers, 8 inch, \$18.50@19; flooring No. 1 flat, \$28@29; flooring No. 2 flat, \$20@27.

Cypress, 1a and 2a: 1 inch, \$47@48; 1½, 1½ inch, \$48@49; 2 inch, \$51.25@52.25; 3 inch, \$60@61.

Cypress, No. 1 shop: 1 inch, \$29.50@30.50; 1½, 1½ inch, \$36@38; 2 inch, \$40.25@41.25.

WESTERN WHITE PINE.

Uppers—4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, \$88@100, 2½ and 3 inch \$112, 4 inch \$120; selects 4-4 \$87, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, \$88, 2½ and 3 inch \$107, 4 inch \$115; fine common, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2 inch \$75, 2½ and 3 inch \$95; No. 1 cuts 4-4 inch \$55, 5-5, 6-6, 6-6 inch \$85, 8-8, 9-9 inch \$88, 2 and 3 inch \$85; No. 2 cuts 4-4 inch \$38@39, 5-5, 6-6 inch \$53@55, 8-8, 9-9 inch \$57, 2½ and 3 inch \$73; No. 1 moulding, med. widths \$80@85, stained sap 1 to 2 inch \$50@60, shaggy clear 1 to 2 inch \$49@60.

Barn board—8 inch D. & M. No. 1 \$38, 10 inch D. & M. No. 1, \$40, 12 inch D. & M. No. 1 \$44, 8 inch D. & M. No. 2 \$34, 10 inch D. & M. No. 2 \$35.50.

HARDWOODS.

Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$54@57; 1½, 1½ and 2-inch, \$58@60.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45; 1½ and 2½ inch, \$45@47; 2½ inch, \$47@49.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$42@45; sap, 1-inch, \$40@42; cherry, 1-inch, \$90@100; 1½ and 2½ inch, \$110@115; 2-inch, \$115@120.

LIQUIDATION.

Aspen, 1-inch, \$51@53.

Elm, soft, 1-inch \$38@40; 1½ and 2½ inch, \$40@42; 2-inch, \$42@44.

Maple, 1-inch, \$33@35.

Oak, white, quartered, 1-inch, \$85@90; 1½ and 2½ inch, \$88@93; 2-inch, \$92@95.

White, plain, 1-inch, \$50@55; 1½ and 2½ inch, \$59@61.

Red, plain, 1-inch, \$58@60; 1½ and 2½ inch, \$59@61; 2-inch, \$61@62.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$105@110; 1½ and 2½ inch, \$115@120; 2-inch, \$110@125.

Whitewood, 1-inch, \$60@63; 2-inch, \$63@67.

AVERAGE CLOSING OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK—The average closing price of 16 leading stocks Saturday was 129.4-16. 1½ lower than Friday, or 10½ below the highest and 129.16 above the lowest of 1910.

### PRICE CHANGES ESTABLISHED IN LUMBER MARKET

An Improved Demand for Building Material Causes Firmer Wholesale Quotations for Certain Lines.

### CHEERFUL FEELING

Some revision of figures in lumber quotations has been made necessary by reason of firmer prices within the last week.

An improved demand for building material and a generally more optimistic feeling are accountable for higher prices asked by some wholesalers, although, by some it is thought unwise to advance prices at this time. With the approach of spring conditions are expected to greatly improve in building lines.

Box manufacturers from all parts of the United States are on their way to Memphis to attend the convention of their association. Manager Thomas McCulloch, of the organization, sent out a call for the meeting, in which he said in part:

"The box manufacturers of the United States will meet in their twelfth annual convention at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 15, 16 and 17." The city of Memphis and the National Association of Box Manufacturers extend a hearty invitation to all box men to be in attendance.

The program will be full of good things. The president, Mr. Williams, and the manager, Mr. McCulloch, both have some timely suggestions to make in their annual reports, and Mr. Rice will tell what he believes should be the future policy of the national association. Other members will give the recommendations made by the officers and Mr. Rice a thorough discussion. Among the questions before the convention will be: Arbitration; Price Current; Cost of Manufacture; The Work of the National Classification Committee; Mr. Sackett's recently published paper on 'Wooden and Fiber Boxes'; The Saving and Convenience of Electric Driven Machinery in a Box Shop and other important subjects."

The quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given in the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER.

Nine-inch and under dimension \$22.50@25; 10 and 12-inch dimensions \$24.50@25; random, 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$18.50@20; do, 2x8, \$21@21.50; do, 2x10, 2x12, \$22.50@23; merchantable spruce bd. 5 in. and up, \$18.50@19; matched spruce boards, 12 ft., \$21.50@22; east hemlock bd. 12, 14, 16, ft., \$19; bundled furring, clamped to same length, p. l. s., \$18.50@19.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS.

Shingles—Extras, \$3.25@3.40; clears \$2.75@2.90.

Laths, spruce—1½ inch, \$3.70@3.80; 1½ inch, \$3.35@3.40.

Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet extras \$48@50; clear \$46@48.

SOUTHERN LUMBER.

Partition B and better, 3/4@31, \$27@28; No. 2 common 1x6, \$17.50@18; No. 2 common, 1x8, \$18.50@19.25; flooring edge grain A, \$38.50@40; flooring edge grain B, \$34.50@35.50; flooring edge grain C, \$29.75@30.50; flooring flat grain A, \$26.75@27.75; flooring flat grain B, \$25@26.

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North Carolina pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in., \$29@30; part No. 1, 13-16½, 3½, \$20@30; roofers, 6 inch, \$17.50@18; roofers, 8 inch, \$18.50@19; flooring No. 1 flat, \$28@29; flooring No. 2 flat, \$20@27.

Cypress, 1a and 2a: 1 inch, \$47@48; 1½, 1½ inch, \$48@49; 2 inch, \$51.25@52.25; 3 inch, \$60@61.

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Barn board—8 inch D. & M. No. 1 \$38, 10 inch D. & M. No. 1, \$40, 12 inch D. & M. No. 1 \$44, 8 inch D. & M. No. 2 \$34, 10 inch D. & M. No. 2 \$35.50.

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Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45; 1½ and 2½ inch, \$45@47; 2½ inch, \$47@49.

# LATEST MARKET REPORTS

# PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

# SHIPPING

## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

### ARRIVALS.

Steamer Limon from Port Antonio, Jam, and Port Limon, C. R., with 30,000 stems bananas, 500 bags coconuts for United Fruit Company.

Steamer Nacochee from Savannah with 7 crates pineapples, 104 boxes oranges, 96 boxes grape fruit.

Steamer Junata, from Norfolk, with 600 bbls spinach, 40 bbls kale.

Sunday, str Howard, from Norfolk, with 84 bxs oranges, 6 crts pineapples, 721 bxs grapefruit, 1515 bgs peanuts, 359 bbls spinach, 241 bbls kale.

Str J S Whitney, from New York, brought 12 bgs beans, 44 bxs grapefruit, 10 bxs oranges, 59 crts pineapples, 412 bxs macaroni.

Str H M Whitney, from New York, brought 15 bgs beans, 5 bbls potatoes, 195 crts onions, 246 bxs grapefruit, 288 bxs oranges, 465 bxs lemons, 24 bxs figs, 12 bbls grapes, 95 bxs dates, 285 bxs macaroni.

Str Columbian from London.

Str Kershaw due here tomorrow from Norfolk has 500 lbs peanuts.

### BOSTON RECEIPTS.

Apples 711 bbls 6 bxs, cranberries 80 bbls, strawberries 10 ref, Florida oranges 876 bxs, California oranges 1188 bxs, lemons 465 bxs, bananas 30,000 stems, coconuts 500 lbs, pineapples 133 crts, grapes 12 bbls, figs 23 pkgs, dates 105 bxs, peanuts 1515 bgs, potatoes 42,700 bxs, sweet potatoes 270 bbls, onions 1854 bushels.

### PROVISIONS

#### LOCAL POULTRY RECEIPTS.

Today, 1230 packages; last year, 818 packages.

CHICAGO, Ill.—No grain markets here today.

#### BOSTON PRICES.

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring patents \$25.50@4.80, clears \$4.20@4.60, winter patents \$4.60@4.80, straight \$4.20@4.65, cleats \$4@4.40. Kansas patents, in jute \$4.75@5.25, rye flour \$4@4.70, graham \$3.80@3.90.

Corn—Carrots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 55@56c, steamer yellow 55@55c, No. 3 yellow 54@55c; to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 55@56c, No. 3 yellow 55@55c.

Oats—Carrots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 38@39c, No. 2 37 1/2@38c, No. 3 37@37 1/2c, rejected white 36@37c; to ship from the West, 40 to 42 lbs clipped

white 38@39c, 38 to 40 lbs 37 1/2@38c, 39 to 38 lbs 38@37c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.04@1.07 100-lb bag, granulated \$3@3.10 bbl, boiled \$2.80@3; oatmeal, rolled \$4@4.25 bbl, cut and ground \$4.45.

Milkfeed—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$26@26.50, winter bran \$28.25@26.75, middlings \$26@28.50, mixed feed \$26.50@28.75, red dog \$28.75@29.25, cottonseed meal \$29.25@29.75, linseed meal \$36.50@37, hominy feed \$23.40, gluten feed \$26.25, stock feed \$23.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western choice \$23.50@24, No. 1 \$22.50@23, No. 2 \$19@20, No. 3 \$15@16; straw, rye \$12.50@13; oat \$9@9.50.

Butter—Northern creamery 29@30, western 27@28c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henney 28@29c, eastern best 27@28c, western best 23@24c.

Cheese—New York twins, new, 14 1/2@15c; Vermont twins, extra, 14@14 1/4c. Beans, Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.25@2.30; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.25; California small white, \$2.75@2.80; yellow eyes best, \$2.20@2.25; red kidney, choice, \$3.25@3.50.

Potatoes—New potatoes, \$1@1.05; sweet potatoes, per basket, 90c@\$1.15.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 110 lb bag, \$1.75@1.85; native yellow, per bu box, 90c@\$1.

Poultry—Nearby broilers, 24@25c; choice northern and eastern fowl, 18@19c; western, choice, 16@16 1/2c; western turkeys, choice, 25c; roasting chickens, 18@20; western chickens, 16c.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2.50@3.75; cranberries, per box, \$2.75@3.50; per bbl, choice late varieties, \$8@9.50; strawberries, per qt, Florida, 25@30c.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

#### BOSTON RECEIPTS.

Today—1494 the 500 bxs 102,406 lbs butter, 159 bxs cheese, 3162 cs eggs: 1910—1146 lbs 120 bxs 67,779 lbs butter, 188 bxs cheese, 4295 cs eggs.

#### NEW YORK EXPORTS.

Week ending Feb. 11: 1911, 938 packages butter, 2300 boxes cheese; 1910, 456 packages butter, 1347 boxes cheese.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS.

#### EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen

\*Carnival, for Liverpool

Campbell, for Rotterdam

La Gascogne, for Havre

La Provence, for Glasgow

Carmania, for Mediterranean ports

Venice, for Mediterranean ports

Adriatic, for Southampton

Duca d'Abruzzo, for Medit. ports

Gothland, for Antwerp via Dover

\*President Lincoln, for Hamburg

Bremen, for Bremen

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York

Sailings from Hamburg

Amerika, for New York

Fries Friederich Wilhelm, for N. Y.

Amelia, for New York

Fries Friederich Wilhelm, for New York

Sailings from Havre

La Bretagne, for New York

La Lorraine, for New York

Sailings from Antwerp

Vaderland, for New York

Mesmerina, for New York

Kronland, for New York

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York

Sailings from Flama

Caronia, for New York

Utonia, for New York

Sailings from Genoa

Duca d'Aosta, for New York

Albion, for New York

Kong Albert, for New York

Romanic, for Boston

Sailings from Trieste

Utonia, for New York

Marta Washington, for New York

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II, for New York

Sailings from Trieste

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from San Francisco

Siberia, for Hongkong

\*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu

Honolulu, for Honolulu

China, for Hongkong

Empress of India, for Shanghai

Empress of China, for Hongkong

Empress of Japan, for Yokohama

Sailings from Seattle

Isabella Maru, for Hongkong

\*Empress of Japan, for Hongkong

Kamakura Maru, for Kobe

Sailings from Tacoma

\*Mexico Maru, for Hongkong

\*Oanza, for Hongkong

Keemun, for Hongkong

Sailings from Vancouver

Empress of China, for Hongkong

Zelandia, for San Francisco

Sailings from Yokohama

Asia, for San Francisco

Tambo Maru, for Seattle

Minato Maru, for Seattle

Empress of India, for Vancouver

Empress of Japan, for Vancouver

Empress of San Francisco

America Maru, for San Francisco

Sailings from Hongkong

America Maru, for San Francisco

Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma

Bellerophon, for Tacoma

Marie Maru, for San Francisco

Awa Maru, for Seattle

Sailings from Honolulu

Sierra Maru, for San Francisco

Chiyoda Maru, for San Francisco

Marie Maru, for San Francisco

Lurline, for San Francisco

Enterprise, for San Francisco

Asia, for San Francisco

Sailings from Sydney

Marina, for Vancouver

Sailings from Apia

Mariposa, for San Francisco

President Grant, for New York

Sailings from United States mail

## CHICAGO TELEPHONE OPERATIONS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE

### GROSS REVENUES, NUMBER OF TELEPHONES, TRAFFIC AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INCREASE FIFTEEN PER CENT.

### REPORT OF EXPERTS

**NEW YORK**—Chicago Telephone Company equipment statistics for previous years compare:

1910. 1909. 1908. 1907. 1906.

No. of exch. estl. 300,615 282,039 251,180

Underground conduit miles 647 614 508

Miles of wire underground 306,187 483,787 423,082

Miles of wire on cable 71,384 69,066 64,013

Total miles of wire 606,573 624,858 550,446

Total miles of wire 606,573 624,858 550,446

President Sunny says in part:

To generalize operations for the year it can be said that number of telephones, gross revenue, number of employees and traffic all increased about 15 per cent, while the expenses increased 17 1/2 per cent, as compared with previous year. The increase of 38,259 in number of telephones in 1910 was the largest of any year in the history of the company.

The engineers and accountants employed by the city to investigate operations of the company, for the purpose of rate regulation, reported in April, 1910, that present rates produced a revenue of \$900,000 per annum short of what it should be. This report was not satisfactory to the council committee, and it appointed another expert who, in December, 1910, filed a report which indicated a surplus revenue of \$429,000 per annum. The two expert reports were therefore apart in the sum of \$1,32

# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## MINISTERS APPROVE THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY PROPOSAL

Commission Appointed to Go Into the Question With Understanding It Will Not Damage Russian Trade.

## PRESS HEARTILY SUPPORTS PLAN

(Special to The Monitor.) ST. PETERSBURG—The proposal for the construction of a trans-Persian railway has now been approved by the council of ministers, on the understanding that it will not involve any serious damage to Russian trade. In the meantime, a commission has been appointed to go thoroughly into the question, and, referring to the matter, the Novoe Vremya heartily supports the plans, and points out that although some advantage will accrue to German trade, this advantage will be far outweighed by the development of Russian commerce in Persia.

One of the main arguments in favor of the trans-Persian railway is that Germany would in any case be able to despatch her goods into Persia by means of a branch line of the Bagdad railway to Khanikin, and that the trans-Persian railway being the shorter route, it would be more advantageous for Germany for her to send her goods over that line.

It is, of course, necessary for the Persian government to give their consent for the construction of railways affecting Persian territory. It is, however, believed that since an international company will be formed to construct the railway referred to above, no objections will be raised at Teheran.

It is considered also that by no means the least important feature of the proposed railway will be the tendency it will have to bring about an improved condition in Russo-German relations, for then, in the words of the Novoe Vremya, "her present verbal friendship will necessarily become a real friendship."

## ALIEN ITALIANS TAKE MILLIONS FROM AMERICA

ROME—Italian emigration is constantly changing, according to the last report of the emigration bureau. Until five years ago emigrants from this country settled permanently in America, but now they return when they have saved a minimum of \$200 or a maximum of \$2000. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the emigrants return to Italy within a year and the remainder, with few exceptions, come back within five years.

In South America, especially in Argentina, this tendency is particularly noticeable, more than 40 per cent returning in one year. Emigration has thus lost its drawback in the depopulation of Italy, and on the other hand it is now increasing the wealth of the country.

It is impossible to calculate the amount of money brought and sent to Italy annually by emigrants, but there was remitted in 1910, through banks and postal orders, \$100,000,000.

This came from Italians in North and South America. When it is considered that there are more than 1,750,000 Italians in the United States, Mexico and Canada, and more than 2,500,000 in Central and South America, it is estimated that the total amount of money received here in the year was three times the sum named above.

It is well known that Italians prefer to carry their money themselves or entrust it to their friends. For these reasons it is calculated that \$250,000,000 is brought to Italy annually from North and South America.

## AMERICANS SEEK MINES IN TRIPOLI

ROME—The government has recently been questioned in the chamber of deputies with reference to alleged concessions of lands in Tripoli by Turkey to Americans for the purpose of exploiting sulphur mines there. This would bring the Americans into competition with the Sicilian sulphur workers.

The anxiety on this ground, however, is needless, for it is explained Turkey did not give any concession for sulphur mines to American promoters.

The confusion is believed to have arisen from the grant to Allison V. Armour to make archaeological excavations in Tripoli. This was arranged by Mr. Leishman when he was ambassador at Constantinople.

### MELBOURNE STRIKE ENDS.

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The strike of the wharf laborers, owing to a question of wages, has come to an end. It was decided, as the result of a secret ballot, by 350 votes to 195, that work should be resumed. The matter of dispute will be adjusted later.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE—An imperial irade has been promulgated authorizing the inauguration of electric traction for the Constantinople tramways.

## SPEAKER LOWTHER'S ACTS INDORSED

British House of Commons Listens to Arraignment by Mr. Ginnell—Irish Party Disavows Fellow Member.

## LABORITES APPROVE

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—The new Parliament, the first Parliament of the present King, was inaugurated by royal commission in the usual way. The commissioners, consisting of the lord chancellor, Earl Beauchamp, Earl Carrington, the Earl of Granard, and Lord Sandhurst, took their places in their scarlet robes and cocked hats, on the bench before the throne, whereupon the chief usher of the black rod was despatched to the House of Commons to make known that he had commissioners desired the attendance of that House to hear the commission read. As soon as the House of Commons had retired, after the reading of the commission, the rather wearisome process of taking the oath was proceeded with and this process will be continued until the House meets for business.

In the House of Commons the first business was the election of the speaker.

The speaker of the last House, Mr. Lowther, was proposed from the government benches by E. Wason, and seconded from the opposition benches by Lord Claud Hamilton. As Lord Claud Hamilton concluded his speech Mr. Lowther, without his robes or wig rose to address the House. Before, however, he could begin, one of the Irish members, Mr. Ginnell, intervened, and Mr. Lowther at once gave way to him. Mr. Ginnell proceeded to do what he described as imparting a little reality into the proceedings. This consisted of an attack upon Mr. Lowther for pursuing the method always adopted by speakers of giving preference to the official spokesman to the exclusion of the private member. It is quite possible that Mr. Ginnell had expressed himself differently he might have found some support from the House. As it was, the violence of his language immediately alienated all sympathy. To begin with, no one has endeavored more than Mr. Lowther to give the private member fair



(Photo copyrighted by Lafayette, Ltd., London.)  
**R. H. J. H. LOWTHER.**  
Speaker of British House of Commons.

play, while it is certain that if any one is to blame in the matter, it is not the speaker but the House whose wishes the speaker carries out. This was made perfectly evident by the chorus of sarcastic cheers and laughter with which Mr. Ginnell was met, and when the final moment came, and he read what he termed the "truly English" reply of the speaker to a protest he had addressed to him, the cheer of the House entirely drowned the proceedings. "Sir," wrote the speaker's secretary, "I am directed by the speaker to return you the enclosed question and to say that he considers your action in sending them such a question as grossly insolent to both Mr. Emmott and himself." Mr. Emmott is the chairman of Committees and when the words "gross insolence" were read the unsympathetic House roared its applause at the unfortunate Mr. Ginnell.

## FINANCIAL SITUATION IS MUCH IMPROVED, DECLARES MINISTER

(Special to The Monitor.)

LISBON—Speaking at a meeting of journalists recently, the minister for foreign affairs declared that the economic and financial situation was improving. The first three weeks of the present year, he pointed out, showed surpluses as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of: Imports, 344 contos of raias (about \$382,215); exports, 191 contos of raias (about \$212,220); re-exports to the colonies, 567 contos of raias (about \$629,905); re-exports to foreign countries, 255 contos of raias (about \$283,330).

Referring to the question of the army, he pointed out that the number of people enlisting in the volunteer battalions was increasing conjointly with the preparation for compulsory service. As regards the relations of Portugal with foreign powers, they remained, he said, cordial, and he declared that the government of the republic had been successful in settling certain diplomatic questions which the old regime had been unable to deal with. As regards the law of separation of church and state, this would be promulgated in a month.

SCOUT MOVEMENT HAS MADE GREAT GROWTH IN YEAR

LONDON—The second annual report of the boy scouts has just been issued and shows the extent to which the movement has spread throughout the British dominions. In the United Kingdom the total number of boy scouts was 107,986 in September last. They were divided into 389 troops, since when 187 additional troops have been registered. It is estimated that in the colonies there are 30,000 scouts, 120,000 in the United States, 7000 in Chili, 2000 in Argentina, and 20,000 on the continent of Europe.

The council are considering the question of utilizing the proficiency badge system as an incentive for boys to enter some form of apprenticeship, and they hope that these badges may be eventually recognized by employers as signifying a standard of practical efficiency in the particular craft, and thus insure for the scouts who possess them, definite and continuous employment.

## NAVAL SALARY SCALE IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Qualifications and pay of instructors in the naval service are determined in an order-in-council just issued. The pay will be from \$4 a day on entry to \$5.50 after 12 years' service for lieutenants; after 15 years' service commanders will receive \$6 a day, and from that up to \$9 a day after 26 years' service.

## HIGH COMMISSIONER TALKS ON "EMPIRE'S ONLY CONTINENT"

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Sir George Reid, high commissioner for the commonwealth of Australia, delivered an address on "the one hundred twenty-third birthday of the empire's only continent," to the members of the London Chamber of Commerce, at Skinner's hall. Sir George Reid said that Australia was not only great in size, but great in the wealth of nature, great in the opportunities she offered to human enterprise and industry. There was no product which could not be raised in Australia—wages were high and living was cheap, and Australia not only fed herself but helped to feed and clothe the rest of the world, and in no country of the world had the

wage earners more advantages, or fewer disadvantages.

The character of the Australian people was pre-eminently British. Ninety-six per cent of the population were either born in the United Kingdom or were the children of British parents. There were no alien troubles and Australians of all classes wished to keep their country British.

Speaking of the trade relations between Australia and various parts of the dominion, Sir George Reid remarked that his theory of loyalty in trade was this: "Give the locality in which you live your first preference, the country in which you live your second, and give the empire in which you live your third."

## FRANK W. DYSON LECTURES ON "PROGRESS IN ASTRONOMY"

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—The second of a course of lectures on "Recent Progress in Astronomy" was delivered at the Royal Institution by the astronomer royal, Frank W. Dyson, who took for his subject the advance in geometrical astronomy.

Astronomy, he said, began by the careful observation of the sun and moon and some of the planets, as compared with the face of the sky. It was necessary to improve astronomical instruments before any advance could be made.

One of the most interesting problems of present day astronomy was to obtain a geometrical presentation of the stars such as had been obtained of the sun and planets. More than 70 years ago

the distances of some of the stars had been measured by Henderson, Struve and Bessel. The distance of Alpha Centauri was estimated by Henderson as 270,000 times that of the sun, from the earth. Since then the distances of between 100 and 200 stars had been determined by the use of an instrument known as a heliometer and photography was now coming into use in the work. Mr. Dyson then showed a table of 16 stars, all nearer than 1,000,000 times the distance of the sun from the earth. A large sphere having a radius of 100,000,000 miles would contain the 16 stars in addition to the sun. If this sphere were reduced to the size of the earth, the sun would be no larger than a billiard ball.

Now, Nikola Tesla has stated that the day will come when enormous wireless generating stations will be erected which will supply electric power for the whole of the world.

"At the present time such an enormous loss of electricity takes place in transmitting energy by wireless that such a scheme would be impracticable."

"When, however, the secret of transmitting electrical energy by wireless is discovered the neon lamp will probably be used for wireless lighting."

"A neon tube will glow quite brightly when placed within several yards of a wireless mast when messages are being sent."

"How simple the lighting of houses will become when lit by wireless may be imagined. For instance, around the walls of one's room may be little hooks simply connected by wires with the earth. When darkness comes one merely hangs up a neon light tube and the room is flooded with a soft and red glow."

By the treaty of 1879 regarding the payment of indemnities to Russian subjects by Turkey, commissions were appointed to fix upon the sum due, and on the understanding arrived at by them Turkey between 1884 and 1902 paid considerably more than \$1,000,000.

In 1902 Russia stated to Turkey that she owed a large additional sum as interest on the capital of the indemnity. Turkey has resisted this claim, and later has proposed settlement by arbitration. Russia has consented to this at least.

Turkey's counsel will be M. Clunet, an eminent French authority on international law. Russia, also has chosen a French advocate, M. Fromageot, with a considerable reputation as a pleader before international tribunals.

## COURT DISALLOWS CLAIMS MADE BY HEREDITARY PEERS

Finds a Few Contestants Who Cannot Produce Evidence to Support Assertions Made as to Rights.

## EARL MUST PAY FOR SILVER BATON

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—Most of the claims to service at the coronation previously referred to in these columns have been granted, but there have been a few disappointments. The Earl of Erroll has maintained his right to carry the silver baton, but the court has been unable to decide who is to pay for it, with the result that, if the earl decides to carry it, he will have to pay for it himself.

On the other hand, the claim of Sir Martine Lloyd, baronet, of Bronwydd, to carry the King's silver harp has been entirely disallowed as not supported by any evidence. Adolphus G. Maskell, who made a demand as Lord of the Manor of Fingrith, to be present as the Queen's chamberlain, has failed to make good his claim, it being pointed out that this claim had been made and disallowed already in the years 1885, 1889, 1702, and 1727, since which last date it has never been renewed until the present time.

Another unsuccessful claimant is Mr. James Thorne Roe de Morley, who demanded to be allowed to carry the royal standard, as the descendant of Roger de Toni, hereditary royal standard bearer to William the Conqueror. This claim was disallowed on the ground that the claimant had not yet made good his claim to the barony of de Morley.

The final case to which opposition was offered was that of the joint demand of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, the Earl of Loudoun, and Lord Hastings to carry the great spurs. Lord Hastings also claimed the right to carry the second sword. The claim of Lord Hastings to both demands was disallowed, but permission was granted to Lord Grey de Ruthyn and the Earl of Loudoun to perform the office of carrying the spurs.

## KEATS RELICS ARE PRESENTED TO HAMPSTEAD

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—It is reported that Sir Charles Dilke has bequeathed the greater part of his collection of portraits to Hampstead in memory of the connection of that parish with Keats.

Sir Charles Dilke was the owner of an interesting collection of portraits and other relics of John Keats, which for many years have been lent to the Chelsea Public Library, where they formed the chief attraction to American and other visitors.

This collection contains, among other interesting items, the miniature of Keats by Severn, which is the original of several replicas, a drawing by Hilton, and a medallion plaster executed in Rome.

There is also a pocketbook which belongs to Keats, and several of his books inscribed in his handwriting.

The grandfather of Sir Charles Dilke was a well-known man of letters, and the friend and frequent correspondent of Keats; it is to him that many of the letters from Keats are addressed.

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR TALKS ON ALSACE-LORRAINE BILL

Says He Will Support Government Measure, Using All Means in His Power to Pass the Same—Thinks It Is a Continuation of Policy Laid Down by Bismarck.

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) BERLIN—The debate in the Reichstag upon the Alsace-Lorraine constitution reached its culminating point recently when the imperial chancellor made a long, deliberate and very resolute speech. He declared plainly that he supported the government bill by all the means in his power. He considered it a continuation of the policy of Bismarck. Anti-German elements must not think they would meet with leniency, on the contrary, in future the arm of the law will be exercised. Some spirited words were uttered by Alsace-Lorraine members, but they were in the minority.

The chancellor's speech was listened to with close attention and cheered from many parts of the house. As it stands, however, the government bill is affording so little general satisfaction that rumors are freely circulated concerning its withdrawal. The important office of Alsace-Lorraine will receive under the new constitution neither a seat nor a vote in the federal council, facts that are causing continued dissatisfaction among the inhabitants of the Reichstag. It will therefore not be an independent state, but will be dependent on Prussian policy as dictated from Berlin.

Prussian Conservatives of course object to any liberal franchise being granted to the Reichstag, and in this they are supported by the Free-Conservative party. A serious proposal was even made by the Pan-Germans to incorporate Alsace-Lorraine with Prussia—a step which, for obvious reason, is impossible.

As regards the other parties in the Reichstag, the National Liberals will probably support the bill, on the ground that it will have the effect of uniting more closely the German states, while the Radicals may possibly vote for it, as the best way for the present out of the difficulty.

The body of Socialists would prefer to see the state a republic, but might have voted for the bill if equality of voting had been promised.

The support of the clerical party may with certainty be reckoned upon. The recent excesses in Metz have naturally given the Conservatives a weapon, which they are using to the utmost in endeavoring to prove that the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are not ripe for home rule, according to the spirit of German policy.

The committee of the Reichstag has adopted an amendment to the constitution proposed for Alsace-Lorraine, which will permit that territory to enter the empire a full-fledged federal state on the same footing as the other members. The amendment would give the new state three votes. The provincial assembly of Alsace-Lorraine has adopted a motion by a vote of 44 to one to make the province a federal state.

## BRITISH LADS SENT TO FARMS OF NEW ZEALAND

(Special to The Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Reference has already been made in these columns to the admirable scheme introduced by Mr. Sedgwick, with the object of finding for British lads a suitable home and occupation in the colonies. With this object in view, Mr. Sedgwick collected a party of lads from London and Liverpool, and arranged for their transfer to New Zealand. These lads have now arrived and are to be placed on the land, where they will remain with the farmers to whom they are contracted for three years, or until they are of age. Their wages will be from \$1.20 to \$2.40 a week, with board and lodging, and the wages will be taken by the labor department, less 24 cents a week, which will be paid to the boys themselves, until the money expended on their passage has been repaid.

## DEPUTIES' PAY IS NOT REDUCED

PARIS—The question of the payment of members of Parliament has again been raised in this country. It will be remembered that some years ago, the sum which was formerly £360 was raised to £600. A motion was brought forward a few days ago in the Chamber of Deputies with the object of reducing the amount of £600 to £360, the original sum. The motion gave rise to considerable discussion, and it was finally rejected by 316 votes to 210. No alteration will therefore be made to the amount, namely £600, at present paid to the members.

# THE HOME FORUM

## INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY

**S**TANDING at the crossing of two crowded thoroughfares in a busy city we are accustomed to seeing a single policeman calmly regulating the streams of intersecting traffic. By a motion of the hand he succeeds in halting a long line of vehicles whose drivers respond to his order with instantaneous alacrity.

Imagine for a moment the same individual attempting to do the same work without wearing the uniform. Could he do it as easily or as well? Would there not be perpetual disputes regarding his authority? Would not his very presence tend more to create confusion than to maintain order?

The question naturally arises as to what it is about a uniform that makes so much difference? It cannot be that people are afraid of it, nor can it be altogether due to the glamour of appearances. Is it not because the uniform stands for authority and represents the power of the city government? A policeman in a uniform is no longer regarded as a private individual, but as a representative of a system, with a power behind him strong enough to sustain him in every right act.

The policeman on duty for the first time, unaccustomed to the effect of his uniform upon the people about him, must gradually become accustomed to the proper sense of his power. He must learn by degrees how to use his authority for the purposes for which it was delegated and under no circumstances to use it for personal advantage. As an officer of the peace his power is only over evil and never over good. He stands as a sentinel at the post of duty and as a silent representative of law and order.

In like manner, in regulating the mental traffic as it constantly streams in and out of our human consciousness, it is necessary to place an officer at the door of thought: Knowing that individual man has sovereign power over everything that is not good and that one with God is always a majority, there is in reality no evil to fear but everything good to know and love.

Mrs. Eddy has said that "Good thoughts are an impervious armor," and again, "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you" (pamphlet, "What Our Leader Says" and Science and Health, p. 57).

Christian Science teaches that each

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## OVER THE CHARLES



ECHO BRIDGE, NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

HERE is an unusual view of the famous Echo bridge. The serene sweep of the masonry is repeated in the water even as the voice of the visitor who stands under the bridge, is repeated on the farther side of the river.

### The Kaiser's Horse Palace

It is claimed that the German Emperor has the most splendid stable in the world. It is situated in the outskirts of Berlin. Outwardly it resembles a palace, and inwardly it has many of the appointments and characteristics of one. It is asserted that horses were never more prettily lodged than they are here.

The stable was erected by the imperial architect. It occupies a superficial area of more than two acres. There are roomy and comfortable box-stalls for 270 horses, and carriage-house space for more than 300 carriages.

In the center of the whole there is a two-story building where the imperial coachmen, grooms, stable-boys, and so forth, with their families, are lodged. Eighty families have quarters in the building; the drivers and coachmen are about 50 in number.

This unique stable is provided with horse elevators, telephones, and electric lights, and the walls of the carriage-houses and other portions of the building are beautifully decorated.

The cost of the stable was about \$1,000,000. —*Harpers Weekly*.

### Japanese Art

Some 20 years ago the fresh, unspoiled beauty of Japanese art found its first recognition in Europe and America. It was unique. There was nothing like it in all the world, nor had been. It was the opposite of western thought and methods. With no pretense of giving the reality of nature, it yet gave the essential spirit and life. The birds of the air, the wind-blown reeds, the swimming fish, are each realized in characteristic movement and with consummate decorative effect. Never attempting the grand, it attains the beautiful, the quaint, the unexpected.—Handcraft.

Following the example of our traffic squad policeman, as newly enlisted workers in the cause of Truth, we must first obtain a uniform of spiritual understanding and then as our Leader has so truly said, "God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil" (Pulpit and Press, p. 4).

According to Mrs. Eddy each individual idea called man comprising God's kingdom is a "whole number, governed and protected by his divine Principle, God." This being the case, she says, "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine Source, and daily demonstrate this" (Pulpit and Press, p. 4).

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### HOW THEY CONDUCT BUSINESS IN CHINA

IT is always interesting to learn how they do things in other countries. The report begins by remarking that "numerous corporation officials wore velvet badges of different colors, red, white, blue and yellow, while the hall was decorated with shrubs and emblems such as the dragon and phoenix."

The president by way of introduction stated that "the first business would be to elect another president, as I feel myself too stupid and incompetent fittingly to discharge the duties of that office any longer." The secretary then announced that the vice-president was unable to attend, but inasmuch as one ought to be willing to risk all for the public service, he, the secretary, begged to propose that the meeting should keep on sitting till the vice-president came.

This proposition was immediately followed by another to the effect that if sitting did not fetch him, they should go to him in a body and use stronger arguments. Both propositions were received with tumultuous applause, the tiles on the roof rattled and the whole meeting stood up, shouting and gesturing, while several persons clambered on to the platform. When order was at length restored the meeting was adjourned until the vice-president came.

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I had my Heddus roll on. Aunt Storer said it ought to be made less, Aunt Deming said it ought not to be made at all. It makes my head itch & ach & burn like anything Mamma. This famous roll is not made wholly of red Cow Tail but is a mixture of that & horsehair (very coarse) & a little human hair of yellow hue, but I suppose that was taken out of the back part of an old wig.

All noble things are still the commonest; every place

Hath water, light and air and God's abounding grace. —Trench.

## MANAGEMENT AND THE MANAGED

OF late as of consistency it may be that it is the bogeyman of life. One has only to consider whether he likes to feel himself being handled tactfully by another person to know at once that tact is ungenerous and is an assumption of superiority over another which only little minds ever make. Tact is patronage in its most exasperating form. It is not to be resented. Who can openly find fault with one who has handled his supposed pet foibles with the gentle touch of a mother to a refractory child? One's very resistance to the application of this mental "touch system" seems testimony that one needs to be handled with gloves. There is no defense whatever against the determinedly tactful acquaintance more than against the unencouraged grin of a carved pumpkin. One's only relief comes through flight.

There is a story of one visiting a relative of known acquirements in this direction of tact. At every proposed plan the young and restive visitor turned to her hostess, crying, "Am I doing this because I want to or because you are managing me?"

Tact is kin to touch, and reduced to its simplest terms tact, like the slangy

"touch," is the effort to get something for nothing out of somebody. The tactful person is thinking of himself and of the impression he makes either on his victim or on those observing his gracious and kindly dealing with a crude mentality. For when such gracious dealing is truly prompted by love of the other and the desire to be kind, tact is no longer there, self is forgotten and love makes harmony plain.

Let those who deliberately cultivate conversation, as landscape gardening smoothes the face of nature. It avoids every subject that can possibly stir discussion, fails to see that persons can disagree and be happier so than if they were applying Emerson's "mush of concession" to one another's sensibilities. Tact aims to be all things to all men, but not from the pure motive of Paul. The shallowness of the impulse is what betrays it in the end, and makes the tiresomely tactful person the very one whom all society flees with most unanimous impulse.

### The Proper Thing

Since the establishment of the Anglo-French entente, all things English are the rage in France, writes Anna Bowman Doid in the Century; and it is a fad of the aristocracy to send their boys to English schools.

Very amusing was the conversation held between a young Etonian, just returned to the bosom of his family, after the expiration of his "term" at school, and two ladies en visite and a dignified monsieur.

The ladies had questioned the lad as to what course of studies was pursued "in the English college."

"It is not college, it is a school," severally replied the boy.

"And you learn—" again inquired the callers.

"Oh, we have the usual things." Then he added, with brightening eyes, "And the sports—they are splendid! We play football and cricket and—"

The gentleman had been moving uneasily in his armchair. "Now he burst forth:

"But sport is not a lesson! Ces Anglais! That is all they know. Sport!"

"They teach us everything!" replied the young Etonian, indignantly. "There are many lessons—arithmetic, geography, history—"

"English history! La belle affaire! There is no truth in history written by Englishmen!" cried the Frenchman, doubly irritated at the lad's enthusiasm and at the ladies' amusement.

The boy here turned to his mother, his eyes sparkling with indignation.

"Q-maman! It is not so! In England they are very severe for the truth! Why, at Eton it is very chic to tell the truth all the time."

Even the gentleman's sense of humor was too strong to withhold his laughter from the chorus that rang out at the lad's naive, discriminating remark.

### Mary Anderson's Home

Here is a glimpse of Mme. Navarro's English home, described at some length in the Gentlewoman:

Approaching the house one enters the rose garden, where climbing roses of various hues are trained over immeasurable arches, and other varieties, both standard and bush, grow luxuriantly. What a delightful peep of the old world is gained as one nears the little grass plot adjoining. Here, surrounded by fine yew hedges of innumerable years' growth, is a quaint old sun-dial. The courtyard, too, carries out the same idea, and what a pretty glimpse of this is obtained from the dining room windows. Varieties of swings are arranged in the grounds, on which a charming little maiden, a tiny replica of her mother, disports herself.

If the exterior of the house and grounds calls to mind the "good old days" the interior is even more impressive. A tiny hall containing ancient oak furniture leads to a large, artistically shaped lounge or inner hall. This is neatly lined with valuable books, many of the modern ones' being presentation copies from the authors, while winding from the center of the apartment is a beautiful black oak staircase which delights the lover of the antique. The walls are of paneled oak and the ancient beams of the ceiling are black with age.

Whenever I have sought the aid of heaven in moments of distress and sorrow I have never failed to find relief.—Goethe.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### The Fairy Story Man

Most children have always known about Sleeping Beauty and Little Red Riding Hood and Tom Thumb and the rest of the fairy book folk. But they do not all know that it was for little French children that these stories were first put into shape by Charles Perrault, in 1697—a long, long time ago. No doubt these stories had already been told over and over to children, even before that, but Perrault gathered them here and there, and wove them into a story good enough to be put into print. And now children all over the world know about these people and their interesting adventures.

A monument to Charles Perrault has lately been set up in Paris, in the Tuilleries garden, which was the garden of one of the palaces of the French kings in former times. It is said that it was Perrault who begged to have the gardens of this palace kept open so that

the children might play there, and the children have ever since had this privilege. The palace is now gone, but to this day one may see children and grown folk, too, at play in the gardens, often feeding the birds. The statue to Perrault is a bust of the fairy story man on a pedestal, and round it a ring of children is shown merrily dancing.

### A Lifting Trick

Here is an interesting "trick" which amuses a good many people a generation ago, but which has been, like the "domino arch," in the way of being forgotten. It is worth recalling, says the Youths Companion.

With the person to be "lifted" standing somewhat stiffly upright, let a number four will do—place their forefingers two under the feet, the other two supporting the elbows, and one of these or a fifth—the chin. At a signal all lift steadily and confidently—and the

### TODAY'S PUZZLE

#### ACROSTIC.

Acrostic composed of five words of five letters each which will read the same across or downwards.

1. A kind of nut.
2. A precious stone or shell.
3. Premonitions.
4. Government indebtedness in France.
5. Prominent features.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Sleep.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, February 18, 1911.

### Houses for American Embassies

IT HAS taken many years and much persuasion to bring the House of Representatives at Washington around to the point of seeing the wisdom of providing American ambassadors with suitable houses. The main difficulty throughout the long controversy has arisen from a misunderstanding of certain of the facts, and of one in particular. It has always seemed to the opponents of the proposition like an attempt to exalt the personality of the ambassador, to surround him with luxury at the expense of the plain people of his country. Upon similar and no more tenable grounds have high salaries for public officials been opposed by those who honestly believed themselves to be on the side of the common people.

Both of these points were brought to an issue and disputed in the latest proposal to furnish houses for American diplomatic representatives abroad. As Representative Longworth put it on Tuesday, in speaking for the Lowden bill, there are only two ways of broadening the scope of the American diplomatic corps. One is to increase the salaries so as to enable a comparatively poor man to live on a scale equal to that of his colleagues, and the other is to provide him a suitable house in which to live.

The Lowden bill, which passed the House by a good round majority, winning its side no fewer than thirty-six Democratic votes, provides that the secretary of state shall proceed to purchase or erect suitable buildings for the use of American diplomatic representatives, not more than \$500,000 to be expended upon such buildings in any one year. The cost of any one embassy, including site, repairs and furnishings, is not to exceed \$150,000.

The Senate should pass this measure. It is in the interest of democracy. If it could be amended so as to make residence in the embassy mandatory, and so as to make it unlawful for any American diplomatic representative to draw upon his private means for furnishings or display, other than those provided by the nation, the interest of democracy would be still further subserved.

It should be made possible not only for the poorest worthy American to accept an ambassadorship, but to perform its duties, and to meet its obligations, socially and otherwise, without impairment of his proper personal dignity and without possible hazard to the reputation of his country. The poor man, under the American form of government, is theoretically entitled to all the privileges that can be extended to the rich. This idea as to houses for ambassadors is a step toward putting the theory into practise, and one that merits popular approval.

### Connecticut River Possibilities

PASSAGE by the Massachusetts Senate of an order calling upon the gas and electric light commission to report what progress the French King Rapids Power Company has made toward construction of a dam across the Connecticut river draws attention again to the increasing use of that great stream by private corporations. Less than two years ago the enormous dam of the Connecticut River Power Company was completed between Hinsdale, N. H., and Vernon, Vt., and power supplied to industrial plants in at least three states. At Turners Falls, Mass., to the south is another large dam, which supplies power for towns in the vicinity of Greenfield. And yet, so great is the demand for additional power that the French King company plans to build its dam not far above Turners Falls and about fifteen miles south of Vernon.

So long as enterprises of this kind do not become numerous enough to interfere with future plans to make the Connecticut river navigable from Long Island sound to Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., perhaps there should be no objection to the granting of franchises to power companies anywhere along that waterway under proper restrictions. Their dams, if properly constructed, would not curtail the supply of water farther down the river to any appreciable extent. At present the Connecticut is navigable as far north as Hartford, Conn., and eventually, no doubt, barges will be plying between that city and Springfield and Holyoke, after the channel above Warehouse Point, Conn., is deepened. In order to make this project complete, private enterprise, it seems, must build the long contemplated dam and lock between Windsor Locks and Warehouse Point, above Hartford, so as to overcome the Enfield rapids.

Probably the navigation of the Connecticut never will extend far north of Holyoke, but opening the way to commerce to that point would give the Paper city and Springfield direct communication with Long Island sound by water. While Massachusetts legislators are seeking information about plans for obtaining more power from the Connecticut river, would it not be an excellent idea to take note of navigation projects in connection with that stream? There are great possibilities in the river for either power or navigation, and neither line of opportunities should be allowed to go by default.

ANDREW CARNEGIE admits he is responsible for the making of almost half a hundred millionaires. How many more may result from the millions he is giving to educational institutions?

### New Light on Deforestation

AN INTERESTING phase of the deforestation problem is opened up by L. C. Glenn, professor of geology at Vanderbilt University, in his report for the United States geological survey regarding an exploration in the southern Appalachian mountains. He evidently finds that what he terms unwise agriculture is a matter that requires considerable attention. Hitherto responsibility for droughts and freshets, transformation of hilltops into stony peaks and the formation of numerous waste places has been laid almost entirely upon axe, fire and torrent. Hereafter, perhaps, unenlightened cultivation of the soil will share with lumbering operations whatever discredit is earned by devastation of hilly slopes. At all events, that is a conclusion justified by the Glenn report, which is based on study of the causes and effects

of erosion in portions of eight states. When the United States Senate takes up the Appalachian reserve bill next week this new and authentic information no doubt will be utilized to advantage.

Peculiar significance attaches to Professor Glenn's discovery that steep slopes formed of certain rocks may be cultivated safely, while other inclines that are no more precipitous but composed of different material are tilled with bad results. If erosion is to be prevented or checked, it seems, injudicious attempts to develop the soil in unfavorable sections must be stopped. Probably the most widely effective method of doing this would be through instruction in agricultural colleges, for the selection of areas best suited for agriculture requires expert knowledge. But farmers who cannot attend such institutions may profit by learning to select farming land on a basis of the fertility and character of the soil and the angle of the slope; then they might study ways in which the areas chosen could be handled to prevent the washing away of the earth.

May not the Glenn report on studies made in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama serve as a fair index to conditions in other parts of the country? Mistakes of unskilled persons who attempt to cultivate land on steep inclines should not continue to entangle the problems left by the lumberman for the forester to unravel. Both deforestation and unwise farming are out of tune with conservation.

### Charles River Bridges

IF THE lower house of Congress agrees to substitute the Dana measure for the amended McCall bill which has passed the Senate, then Boston and Cambridge may erect drawless bridges twelve feet high over the Charles river. By the same measure the upper portion of the river would be recognized as a pleasure stream, instead of a commercial waterway, and the war department's jurisdiction over it would become almost nominal. For the Charles, beyond the basin, no longer would be classified as a navigable river, so that the war department would be called upon to approve only the construction of piers and other obstructions to the flow of the stream. Furthermore, the \$300,000 memorial span which Larz Anderson, a generous alumnus of Harvard University, has offered to build across the Charles as an approach to the Harvard stadium would be authorized by the general provisions of the Dana measure. The need of that structure must be apparent to any one who is familiar with the present decrepit structure.

When the war department, more than two years ago, opposed the plans for the stadium bridge, the donor withdrew his offer. Later, however, the offer was renewed, the metropolitan park commission having championed the project, and influential men, including President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, organized a movement to reconcile the government requirements with the restriction imposed by Mr. Anderson, that the bridge should be constructed without a draw. The plans for the structure are modeled after some of the beautiful spans across the Seine at Paris, embodying similar graceful lines and massive stone piers and abutments. The stadium bridge would be just the structure required to accommodate the thousands of people who cross the river for the big athletic events of the university.

The stadium bridge, as planned, would be a convenience to Greater Boston, whereas a drawbridge in the same location would be an expensive experiment. More than \$10,000,000 already has been expended by the state of Massachusetts and the cities of Cambridge and Boston toward developing the Charles river basin into a beautiful pleasure park. The erection of the stadium bridge and other fine structures of the same kind now depends largely upon the passage of the Dana bill by the House. Representatives whose districts touch the Charles river may well take the lead in urging the passage of that measure.

IN VIEW of all of the data previously collected and all the discussion thereon, it must appear strange to the informed citizen that a question could have arisen in the House, during the debate on the agricultural appropriation bill, as to the advisability of continuing the agricultural experiment station on the island of Guam. A western representative, however, made a point of order last Friday against any further appropriation for the station, asserting that former grants for this purpose had been wasted. Guam's principal industry was cocoanut growing, anyway, he said, and this did not require aid. But the chairman of the committee on agriculture was insistent. "If," he said, "we can supply experiment stations for the benefit of different sections of the country, there is no reason why these people should not learn something about agriculture. Cocoanuts are not the only things that can be raised in Guam." The House agreed with him.

There could hardly be a more fitting time for remarking that it would be well for the American people as a whole to take a little more interest in the nation's far-away possessions, Guam among them. True, this little island has an area of less than 300 square miles. At one time it supported comfortably more than 10,000 inhabitants, but the tendency to drift away from the farm set in there as everywhere else, and the result was that in the course of a few years not enough food was produced on the island to supply the population. Rice and other foodstuffs were imported from Japan. In order to induce the people back to the land, the government established an experiment station, and since then there has been much planting of rice, sugar cane, beans, sweet potatoes, yams, corn, bananas. The work has made steady progress, although some of the experiments have failed. It can only be a question of selection and time, however, until seeds and plants suitable to the soil and climate shall be determined.

In the meantime, it seems to be the plain duty of the governing country to carry on the experiment station. It is as a naval station, of course, that Guam has chief importance, but its population of Chamorros is entitled to education along all lines. As a matter of fact, great headway has been made by the schools established on the island since the American occupation. The natives are quick to learn. What is needed most by them at present is industrial training, and, as agriculture must be the principal reliance of the islanders, it is doubtless proper that education should be mainly in this direction.

WHEN the magnitude of the various plans for improvement of Boston's facilities as a railroad and steamship terminal is considered, the one thing required to set them all in motion appears to be unification of effort. At present Boston is fairly well equipped with railroad facilities, and her ship channel, dredged and broadened by the United States government at an expense of \$8,000,000, will be deep enough to accommodate steamers of the greatest tonnage and draft. But long docks in East Boston are a paramount necessity, and direct connection of them with Boston proper by rail also is required in order to coordinate the entire docking system. Until such docks can be built, Boston must not expect satisfactory advancement as an ocean terminal. All New England, in a sense, waits for the proposed improvements upon Boston's water-front. The prosperity of the Massachusetts capital and that of industrial centers all through the six easternmost states are more or less interdependent. Yet with the exception of the Boston & Albany's 800-foot pier, built to keep the Cunard line from leaving Boston, this port is hardly ready to handle increased steamship traffic now than it was half a decade ago. Meanwhile, Boston may be losing opportunities for development that, if seized upon, would more than offset the outlay called for to equip the port for unlimited commerce.

The city, the state, the railroads and the steamship companies, all would benefit by working together in connection with the varied and important projects that they have in view, and among these, perhaps, the matter of adequate docks, piers and sheds is the most consequential from the national and the world trade standpoints. It would be of small use to convince Europeans that Greater Boston is larger than the census figures show if the docks of Boston cannot compare favorably with those of New York, London, Liverpool, Hamburg or Antwerp.

As to the expediency of granting the harbor and land commission power to expend its \$3,000,000 docks and piers appropriation without restrictions, opinions will differ, but there appears to be no appealing reason why Boston should continue to risk having steamship lines seek terminal facilities elsewhere. Moreover, representatives of foreign lines, dissatisfied with New York's present docking facilities, have looked the Boston water-front over with a view to locating their terminals here, but have found the port unready. Anything that is done in the way of building new docks in Boston will be watched closely, without a doubt.

The experience of Hamburg teaches that a port may build its great piers and sheds without waiting for tenants, and thereby secure commerce. What was done in the German city might be done in the Massachusetts port. Boston's port development of today may well serve as basis for a splendid amplification that will invite a great commerce in the future.

NEW ORLEANS has at least the satisfaction of knowing that a logical point is always its best champion.

THE interesting fact was mentioned some time ago in these columns that a movement was on foot in France whereof the purpose was the coordination of the time of day in that country with the time of day in England. Now the French Senate has passed a bill changing the legal time in France and Algeria, which is now nine minutes twenty-one seconds slower, so as to make it correspond with the English legal time. Belgium, Holland and Spain have already set their clocks and watches by the time fixed for London by the Greenwich observatory.

On the face of it, this seems like a very small matter, but the difference of time between London and Paris has long been a source of complaint in both capitals. London and Paris are in very close commercial and financial touch and a uniform time system will eliminate many little annoyances now arising from the difference of nine minutes twenty-one seconds in the arrival and departure of trains, in the opening and closing of exchanges, in the dating of telegrams and such matters.

There used to be a great deal of confusion resulting from time differences in this country up to 1883 when the standard time system was adopted. Communities removed by any considerable distance, east and west, not only had different time astronomically, but in most western towns and cities two methods of measuring time prevailed, one depending upon the movement of the sun, the other upon the movement of railroad trains. In such communities it was necessary to explain when making inquiries in this respect whether you wanted local or railroad time. The establishment of the standard time system, by which the United States, extending from 65 degrees to 125 degrees west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15 degrees of longitude exactly equivalent to one hour (7½ degrees or 30 minutes on each side of a meridian) commencing with the seventy-fifth meridian, remedied all this.

With the change pending in France, Europe will have practically a standard time system similar to that of this country and of Canada. Middle European time, one hour faster than Greenwich time, is used on the railways in Sweden, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Servia and western Turkey. Eastern European time, two hours faster than Greenwich, is used by the railways of eastern Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania. In Australia standard time is ten hours ahead of Greenwich time in Sydney and Brisbane, while it is nine, eight and eleven hours ahead of Greenwich in Adelaide, Perth and Wellington, respectively. In the time zone that includes Great Britain, Ireland will stand out independently. Dublin time, regulated from Greenwich, prevails in that country.

In both France and England the fact that the coordination of time takes place in a period when the relations of the two countries have reached a stage of friendliness beyond that of any previous period of their history is not lost sight of. Rather is it taken as an assurance that the entente, which means peace, is to be permanent.

CONTRARY to what the name of the coming great Cunarder seems to imply, Aquitania has more reference to land than to water.

THE Berlin newspaper men, apparently, know how to make the government recognize that the press stands for liberty.

WITH a building 41 stories high in prospect, Seattle seems still to be reaching up and out.

### Boston's Port Facilities

### France Sets Its Clocks Forward